

FEDERAL SUPREME
COURT HAS RECORD
DOCKET THIS TERM

Convenes Today in Washington Under Biggest Burden of Litigation It Has Ever Experienced.

ADJOURNS AT NOON

Cases to Be Argued Include Famous Tobacco Trust and the Chicago Terminal Commerce Commission Suits.

WASHINGTON—The supreme court of the United States, with a total of 630 cases on the docket, began its October, 1909, term today under the biggest burden of litigation it has ever experienced. It is customary for the court to adjourn immediately after convening on the first day of the term in order to pay a visit of ceremony to the President. This year, however, in view of President Taft's absence, the court, after meeting at noon, merely received motions, transacted some other minor routine business and then adjourned until tomorrow, when the call of the docket will commence.

It is not expected that decisions on any of the cases submitted at the close of last term will be rendered until next Monday.

The first two cases to be argued this term relate to the interstate commerce act. One is the famous litigation over the Chicago terminal charges, styled interstate commerce commission against the Chicago & Great Western. It involves the constitutionality of an order by the commission directing a reduction in the charge made on cars entering the Chicago terminal. A similar question is presented in a St. Louis case, which will not be heard for several months.

The second is the Southern Pacific, so-called, and the main point at issue is the rate-fixing power of the interstate commerce commission.

It is now considered likely that the government's famous suit against the American Tobacco Company and others, (Continued on Page Five, Column Seven.)

There are present 139 delegates, representing 204 local unions and 28 central labor unions. Mayor N. P. Avery welcomed the convention.

The legislative committee in its report recommended the introduction in 1910 of the picketing bill, the injunction bill, the eight-hour bill, the fine bill, and the working man's compensation act, and the legislative committee elected at this convention support the establishment of direct nominations of senators, representatives and all public officials in the commonwealth; and that the various central labor unions appoint legislative committees.

President Philip H. Sweet said in his address:

"We can find plenty of evidence of the great benefit the trade unions are to their members when same methods are used and the unions given time to develop. More than 300 different trades, aggregating probably 100,000 men and women, secured benefits."

"International unions are fighting secession. All bodies affiliated with the A. F. of L., and having within their ranks local unions that have seceded from their international union, should lend their good offices to have the locals return to their international fold."

"It is regretted that little headway is made in the organization of the women and girl workers."

Sec.-Treas. Dennis D. Driscoll said in part:

"Organized labor has always fought and stood for the interest of the children's welfare. We want our children

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AFFIRM C. M. MORSE SENTENCE.
NEW YORK—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today affirmed the decision in the case of Charles W. Morse, under which he was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga.

He was granted 40 days' time to prepare his appeal from the writ of certiorari to the supreme court.

MONITORIALS

Nixon Waterman

"PEMMICAN."

What food supplied each hero
Who found the far north pole
(Mid weathers "minus zero")
With strength to reach his goal?
The course on which each started.
He followed well and long,
For he can be stout-hearted
Whose stomach's good and strong.

'Twas "pemmican," a ration
Of meat and fruit compressed,
Which all the pole explorers
Have found of foods, the best,
For men can pack and carry
Enough of it to last
Till all the barren deserts
Of ice and snow are past.

Now every man is seeking
To find some highest goal
As hard, perchance, to compass
As is the northern pole;
And he is best provided
With means to win the race
Who packs the most of wisdom
Within the smallest space.

So let's boil down our knowledge—
Trim, polish, skim, condense,
Our crude, wild, bulky notions
Reduce to good, hard sense.
For if we would discover
Life's pole, we needs must plan
To have our mental sledges
Well stocked with "pemmican."

GOAL FOR GLORY.

With the opening of the football season attention is being called to the fact that none of our poets have yet sung of this popular sport in a manner befitting the important position it holds in our athletics. Now that the mere mention of this shortage in our literary output is likely to precipitate a center rush for the football poet laureateship it may be well to call the attention of those who may aspire to achieve this lyric touchdown that there must be no indication of a limp in their poetic feet. No lame excuse will answer.

With the Japanese winning at baseball in their contests with the University of Wisconsin nine, it seems likely that "the great American game" is likely to become popular with "the Yankees of the Orient."

While all the people of "Uncle Sam's" domain are happy to know that the men who have returned from "the top o' the world" are Americans, they are still more gratified to think that both of our intrepid explorers were successful as pole-landers.

TO OUR NEW WARSHIP.

Oh, mighty North Dakota! May
Peace crown us to the last,
The while you'll never have to play
The part for which you're cast.

The four years' course in railroad administration announced by the University of Michigan ought to appeal to the young lady students of that institution, each of whom, no doubt, already knows how to train a switch and switch a train and to conductor self properly at all times.

DOUBTLESS.

The horseless carriage, the wireless telegraph and all the other less-less creations are now being followed by shell-less eggs which a Connecticut hen is laying, the "fruit" having a wrinkled tissue paper-like covering. Of course, there will be a scramble for them.

With neither house willing to budge an inch from its declared position on the British budget, King Edward is seeking by friendly rapier to placate Parliament.

AMONG THE SEQUOIAS.

Did the President think, as he saw those big trees
That lay all other trees on the shelf,
That among the tall timber of men, if
you please,
He's a whopping big redwood, himself?

LEAGUE OPPOSES
EX-JUDGE DEWEY

The state ballot law commission today began its investigation of the alleged independence League convention at Cambridge on Saturday, Oct. 2, when ex-Judge Henry S. Dewey was declared nominated as the candidate of that party for Governor. Aside from attorneys and newspaper men there were hardly 15 persons in the room at any stage of the hearing.

Harvey H. Pratt appeared as counsel for the state central committee of the Independence League, opposing the nomination as irregular, and stated that the officers thereof had called no gubernatorial convention this year. Charles O. Power, executive secretary, testified regarding meetings called by the league. Mr. Dewey conducted his own case.

NEW YORK BAKERS
ON STRIKE TODAY

NEW YORK—All of the pie bakers in New York went on strike today and the metropolis is facing a scarcity of pastry. The members of the pie bakers' union declare they are now getting \$15 a week for nine hours a day and 30 cents an hour for overtime. They demand \$16 a week and 55 cents an hour overtime. It is estimated the pie bakers turn out 125,000 pies daily.

PITTSBURG MEETS
DETROIT TODAY IN
THEIR THIRD GAME

Enthusiastic Crowd Welcomes American Champions in Their First Home Contest of Big Series.

EACH HAS VICTORY

WORLD'S SERIES STANDING.			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	1	1	.500
Pittsburg	1	1	.500

DETROIT.
D. Jones, lf.
Rush, ss.
Cobb, rf.
Crawford, cf.
Delahanty, 2b.
Moran, 3b.
T. Jones, lb.
Schmidt, c.
Summers, p.

PITTSBURG.
Byrne, 3b.
Leach, cf.
Clerke, lf.
Wagner, ss.
Miller, 2b.
Albosta, lb.
Wilson, rf.
Gibson, c.
Adams or Leifield, p.
Umpires, O'Loughlin and Johnstone.

DETROIT, Mich.—Rather unfavorable conditions greeted the crowd as it made its way to Bennett Park for the first of the world's championship games between Pittsburg and Detroit in this city today. Thousands went to the park to see the great battle. The Detroit team was given a great ovation as it emerged from the clubhouse, led by Manager Jennings. The local team trotted on the field and went about its practice work in a businesslike way. Ty Cobb was cheered because of his brilliant work in Saturday's game at Pittsburg. In the first game Cobb's showing was not particularly brilliant, but in the second battle he showed up much better.

The selection of pitchers was puzzling to Managers Clarke and Jennings and neither would make a definite prediction as to his man during the preliminary practice. Jennings had both Summers and Mullin warming up. The Detroit manager wants to give the former a chance at the National league champions.

Manager Clarke had both Leifield, his star left hander, and Adams working. Detroit is considered rather weak against good left handers and if Leifield shows well he will be given the chance of winning the battle for the National league. Gibson will go behind the bat for Pittsburg while Schmidt will catch for Detroit.

Each team has now won one game and the outcome seems to be more uncertain.

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MINISTER TO CHINA
IS MADE TO EXPLAIN

WASHINGTON—Charles R. Crane of Chicago, recently appointed American minister to China, and who was recalled from San Francisco on the eve of his departure for Peking, met Secretary of State Knox in conference today to explain, it is said, the purport of statements made in speeches, and an alleged interview printed in a Chicago newspaper of which Mr. Crane is supposed to have been the source of information.

Important state secrets relative to the recent treaty signed by China and Japan on the Manchurian railroad question, and to America's attitude toward these two countries in the matter, are said to have been divulged by Minister Crane. It is this phase of the matter which is said to have occasioned his recall.

If he cannot explain his utterances it is common belief here that he will never go to China as the chief American representative to that country.

Mr. Crane reached here Sunday night and to newspaper men said he did not know why he had been called back. He said that he had been misquoted by some western papers, but declined to say any more.

Late Sunday night it became known that during the evening Mr. Crane had a

(Continued on Page Four, Column Seven.)

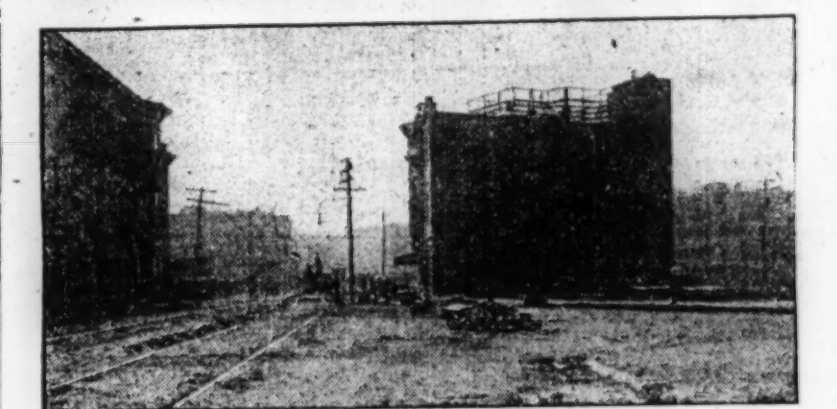
MAYOR TO SUBMIT
APPOINTEE NAMES

Mayor George A. Hibbard is today sending to the board of aldermen, in addition to the names of Edward G. Richardson and Alonzo F. Andrews for confirmation as principal assessors, the name of Dr. Miles Martin of the Hotel Westminster for overseer of the poor.

The mayor also calls attention to his communication of April 15, asking for the canceling of about \$200,000 of authorized loans. This communication was referred by the aldermen to the committee on finance. The mayor desires action on it, believing that there is now no reason why the loans should be issued.

MATTHEW HENSON TO SPEAK.
Matthew Henson, who was with Commander Peary when he attained the north pole, will speak in Boston Thursday night, Oct. 21, at the Columbus Avenue A. M. E. church.

SCHOONER LOST OFF ROCKLAND.
ROCKLAND, Me.—The three-masted schooner James Boyce of New Haven is ashore on the east side of Pleasant island and will be a total loss.

WIDENING CHELSEA ROADS
IS ONE OF MOST IMPORTANT
WORKS OF RECONSTRUCTION

WHERE IMPROVEMENTS ARE BEING MADE BY THE CITY.
Top cut shows Broadway and Everett avenue. The latter has been extended to admit double track. Middle view taken at the corner of Walnut and West Third streets, where a square is to be built. Lower illustration represents Elm street and Everett avenue, looking toward Broadway, where two line rails are provided for.

One of the most conspicuous and generally beneficial improvements made by the city of Chelsea in its work of reconstruction since the great fire of April 12, 1908, is the widening and rearrangement of several important thoroughfares. In two or three instances these widenings make possible double tracking streets for street railway lines.

In addition to this work on Everett avenue and Cross street, which has recently been completed, and that taken at the corner of Washington avenue and Chestnut street, Hawthorn street has been widened by taking a strip on the easterly side about six feet wide, making this street 50 feet wide from Bellingham street to Central avenue and rounding off the sharp corner at the junction of Hawthorn street and Central avenue. To do this 5246 feet were taken from 21 owners at a cost of \$6515. East Boston tunnel cars run on this street.

Central avenue will also be made 50 feet wide its entire length from Hawthorn street to Eastern avenue, which necessitated taking about six feet of land the entire length and the work of construction will probably be begun early next year. Another tunnel line of cars uses this street.

At the intersection of Chester avenue and Shawmut street 875 feet of land have been taken so that the eastern and western corners have been rounded off. The cost of this land was \$643. Over 200 lots of land have been taken for school and other public buildings and for streets.

Everett avenue will be 40 feet wide. The tracks at the junction with Broadway curve north as well as south, so that a car from Everett may turn up Broadway without going into Chelsea square.

The new square which has been formed at the junction of Walnut and West Third streets adds greatly to the improvement at that point. The street will be paved with vitrified brick and the sidewalks will be of granite. The work, which is in charge of City Engineer James A. O'Brien, will cost about \$10,000. The improvement of this avenue is a continuation of the work marked out by the board of control to put the streets of the city in perfect condition before their term of service is ended, not by repairing the streets as economically as possible, but by getting them in such a condition that repairs will be but very slight for a long time to come.

H. S. DEWEY ASKS SIGNERS.
Ex-Judge Henry S. Dewey, candidate for Governor, made a personal canvass in the South End to get signatures for his nomination papers Sunday. About 200 signatures were obtained by Mr. Dewey, and before 5 p. m. today, when the nomination papers have to be filed at the State House, he expects to have the necessary 1000.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
SCORES A VICTORY

District Attorney Arthur D. Hill scored a decided victory in the trial of the "Boston agreement" cases in the superior court today when, through the examination of witness Charles E. Fouhy by the assistant district attorney, evidence intended to support the allegation made by Mr. Hill in his opening of the case to the effect that a secret organization of the Boston steel men existed, by means of which the members, alleged to include the defendants in the case, all were given information of a specific character.

This was put before the jury in the form of exhibits of some of the contents of the card index already in evidence, but not until after vigorous objections had been made by the counsel for the defendants.

Piece by piece the commonwealth succeeded in getting in evidence much that appeared on the cards in question, and shortly before the noon recess the objections of Attorney Choate of counsel for the defense caused a sharp clash between Mr. Choate and District Attorney Hill, which was interrupted by Judge Harris.

The cases assumed a most unusual aspect today, when the trial was transferred from the court house to Ford hall, at the recommendation of Judge Harris.

This move was taken for the purpose of getting away from the noise made by workmen, who are rushing the alterations on the court house, which was so annoying last week as to cause Judge Harris to adjourn court on Thursday afternoon before the regular hour.

This is the first time in the history of Suffolk county that a criminal trial has ever been held outside the county court house, and but once before in the annals of the commonwealth has such a thing been done.

This one instance occurred a few years ago.

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TRUST COMPANY ASKS FOR WRIT.
WASHINGTON—The Guaranty Trust Company of New York has asked the supreme court for a writ of certiorari to bring up three appeals taken by the Guaranty Trust Company, the Morion Trust Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from a decree made by the circuit court of the United States in a suit involving an issue of \$12,500,000 bonds.

ECUADOR CAPITAL FEELS QUAKE.
GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—A severe earthquake was felt here this morning which caused alarm among the inhabitants. Thus far no casualties have been reported.

PRESIDENT VISITS
FORTIFICATION SITE
NEAR LOS ANGELES

Smile Is on His Face as He Completes Half of Journey and Reaches City Where His Sister Resides.

INSPECTS HARBOR

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—President Taft, fresh from his four days of sightseeing in the canyons of Yosemite, arrived in Los Angeles shortly before 8 o'clock today. The period of respite from crowds, banquets and speechmaking had accomplished a happy effect and the famous smile adorned the President's features as the welcoming committee boarded his special train.

After being greeted by Mayor Alexander and other members of the committee the train pulled out for San Pedro, the harbor of Los Angeles, where the party is spending several hours in viewing the government work on the big breakwater and the site of the proposed fortifications.

When Mr. Taft reached Los Angeles he had accomplished 6266 of the total of 12,759 miles of his journey, almost exactly one half of the long swing across the United States and back. This also is one of the geographical turning points of the trip, for here the President turns eastward for his long tour through the Southwest and South, finally ending at the White House.

The principal reason Los Angeles received two days of the presidential schedule was the fact that the President's sister, Mrs. W. A. Edwards, is a resident of this city and he desired an opportunity to spend as much time as possible with her. He will spend the night at his sister's home.

There were no official ceremonies at the station, the welcoming address and other formal features being deferred until 1 p. m.

The visit to the harbor is designed to give the President a first hand view of the great enterprises under way there. The federal government has already expended more than \$3,000,000 in building nearly two miles of breakwater and contemplates the appropriation of a considerable additional sum for purchasing a fortification site and military reservation and the erection of a fort.

More than two hours were occupied in the trip over the bay, the President's

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PEARY STATEMENT
READY TO BE GIVEN

WASHINGTON—The National Geographic Society, in response to a proposal from the Peary Arctic club, today adopted a resolution agreeing to join the American Museum of Natural History, in requesting Dr. Ira Remsen, president of the National Academy of Sciences, to appoint a commission to examine a report on the Arctic records, observations and data of Commander Robert E. Peary and Frederick A. Cook.

NEW YORK—Commander Robert E. Peary's official statement in support of his allegations that Dr. Frederick A. Cook did not, as he claims, reach the north pole in April, 1908, will be made public within the next 12 hours, possibly late this afternoon.

The statement is declared by those who have seen it to be very comprehensive, containing many typewritten sheets and containing, among other things, a statement that the Cook expedition left this city two years ago with the determination to return with the assertion of polar discovery.

With this in mind, Commander Peary, as he is expected to assert, laid his plans to combat claims of the Brooklyn physician before the Roosevelt last set sail for the polar seas. It is asserted that Commander Peary's document will tell of constant surveillance of Dr. Cook by Mr. Peary's men during the two years Dr. Cook spent in the icebound regions.

That this surveillance resulted in the discovery that Dr. Cook never went out of sight of land, and that his assertion of polar success was a mere fabrication, was the confident declaration from the

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WELLESLEY GIVES
AID TO 1915 FAIR

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Wellesley College has decided to send an exhibit to the Boston-1915 exposition. The committee announces that all contributions toward the exhibit must be sent to college hall by next Saturday.

The members of the faculty will contribute books and papers published by them since 1904 and specimens of practical work by the students will be shown.

Prof. Anna J. McKee is chairman of the local committee in charge of Wellesley's exhibit. Her assistants will be five associate professors, Miss Margaret H. Jackson, Miss Adelaide I. Locke, Miss Charlotte F. Roberts, Miss Alice V. Waite and Lincoln W. Riddle.

INTEREST CENTERS
IN BOSTON & MAINE
NEW DIRECTORATE

Annual Meeting of Stockholders Is Scheduled for Wednesday of This Week at Lawrence, Mass.

FAVORS MR. TUTTLE

List of Proposed Directors to Be Submitted at Session Seems to Assure Re-election of President.

Keen interest centers today upon the coming annual meeting of the Boston & Maine railroad stockholders to be held Wednesday, Oct. 13, in the city hall in Lawrence, Mass. The interest is due to the change in control of the railway system serving northern New England to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

The makeup of the new board, as proposed, seems to assure the reelection of Lucius Tuttle as president.

Following are the names to be presented at the annual meeting for election as directors: Lucius Tuttle, Richard C. Olney, Samuel Hemingway, Frederic C. Dumaine, James M. Prendergast, Edward P. Ricker, Robert M. Burnett, Theodore N. Vail, Amory A. Lawrence, Earl A. Ryder, Alvah W. Sulloway, William Whiting, Charles F. Linsley, Edwin Farnham, Fred E. Richards, Walter C. Baylies, Philip Dexter, Alexander Cochran, Edgar J. Rich.

Of the new men proposed for the board, Walter C. Baylies is a member of the dry goods commission house of Amory, Browne & Co. and a director of the Boston & Lowell railroad; Robert M. Burnett is a prominent Boston attorney, treasurer of the Deerfoot Farm Company and a director of the Submarine Signal Company; Philip Dexter is an attorney and a director in various large corporations; Theodore N. Vail is the president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Amory A. Lawrence is associated with the Lawrence mills; Edgar J.

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EAGER FISH BUYERS
PAY FORTY CENTS A
POUND FOR HALIBUT

Halibut—which usually sells for 15 cents—at 40 cents a pound!

As if to be in keeping with the season, the floor of the fish exchange on T wharf this morning for a time reminded one of the scrimmages of the football field.

The cause of all the excitement was Capt. John Watson of the Elva L. Spurling, who brought in besides his regular groundfish fare 225 pounds of halibut. Not a pound of halibut was on hand this morning, and when the news was passed about that Captain Watson had brought in a fare the dealers began to gather from every side.

When Captain Watson put his halibut up for sale he was swamped with bids, and in their eagerness to get the prize the dealers nearly overwhelmed the Spurling's skipper. Bids rose rapidly from the usual prices of halibut, 12 to 15 cents to the unheard of rate of 30 and 35 cents.

At this point Michael O'Donnell appeared on the outskirts of the surging crowd. "I'll have that halibut myself," shouted Mr. O'Donnell, and with that he vaulted a high counter, seized Captain Watson around the neck and cried: "The halibut is mine at 40 cents." Captain Watson acknowledged a sale.

Nobody around T wharf ever heard of halibut selling at 40 cents before.

GERMAN WARSHIP
WINS TRIAL TEST

BREMEN—The battleship Westfalen, launched in 1908, the first vessel of the super-Dreadnought type built by the German navy, in a trial trip today exceeded her contract requirements, developing a speed of 20 knots, while her engines indicated 24,000 horsepower.

The contract calls for a speed of 19 knots, with 20,000 horsepower.

BUSINESS REVIVAL
TAXES CAR SUPPLY

NEW YORK—The business revival throughout the West and Middle West has reached the point where a shortage of freight cars is again in sight and the local offices of many of the biggest roads in the country are today being urged to begin at once the problem of relieving the car situation.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

Lords Will Reject English Budget

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—The chief Liberal whip declares more so, or, in canine Latin, more corum, that he is ready for two more years of office. That is the ingenious sort of statement a whip is expected to make. It deceives nobody, least of all himself, but it is expected of him, and noblesse oblige. Meantime Punch, in its inimitable way, represents the leader of the opposition in a monk's habit, painting Mr. Lloyd George and Winston Churchill as a couple of medieval saints, and labels it Fra Slippo Slippi at work. Fra Slippo Slippi has, in the most audacious way, according to the Liberals, belied his character and signalled to the Lords to reject the budget; and so, while the chief Liberal whip is preparing for two more years of office, everyone else is preparing for a dissolution.

The real question of interest to everyone except the chief Liberal whip, who has fixed the election for 1911, is when it is really going to be. That is to say, whether it will take place before Christmas or early in January. The government would prefer January, because there is a tradition in the Liberal party that it is a disadvantage to them to fight on an old register, owing to the difficulty of tracing the removals in the ranks of the poorer voters, from whom they draw so much of their support. Now, however, that they have made up their minds to go to the country the Unionists are disinclined to raise any unnecessary obstacles, and they will certainly agree either to a January election, or to expediting the preparation of the voting list and the passing of a short act to make it available during the coming year.

Meanwhile, though it is understood that the Lords have agreed to inflict what, in Japan, is known as the happy despatch upon the budget, the exact method of doing this remains all undecided. The young lions, as Mr. Matthew Arnold was wont to call them, are all for bundling it out on the second reading, but there is a strong section which would be content with the doubtful mercy of amending it out of knowledge. There is, of course, a third way. It is that a short act should be passed hanging up the budget until the country has been consulted. This, however, would necessitate the co-operation of the government to the extent of passing this act, and as such a process would to some extent destroy the force of the cry of a breach of the constitution, it is by no means certain that the government cooperation will be forthcoming.

That some modus vivendi will have to be arrived at is certain. If the budget is thrown out uncompromisingly the resolution under which the revenue has been collected will become null and void, and taxes will have to be repaid. What is more, the contents of the bonded warehouses will be liable to be removed free of duty, and there will be nothing to prevent the sale of tobacco and spirits at a price which would have alarmed even Sir Robert Walpole. In these circumstances, it is well known to you, to make two points clear. First, the Ottoman government has not, properly speaking, a national bank to which it may turn, and second, the Ottoman public debt administration should not, in normal circumstances, be concerned with government loans secured on revenues which have not hitherto been assigned to the service of the unified debt. What I mean by normal circumstances is this: If I, as minister of finance, came forward with a properly drawn and authentic budget showing the correct financial situation of the government, and can show that I have certain revenues available for the service of a loan, the necessity for the intervention and guarantee of the Ottoman public debt administration should no longer exist. Today Turkey is in this position, and the time has come for us to be able to contract a loan on the credit and good faith of a constitutional government which has published a true statement of its financial position.

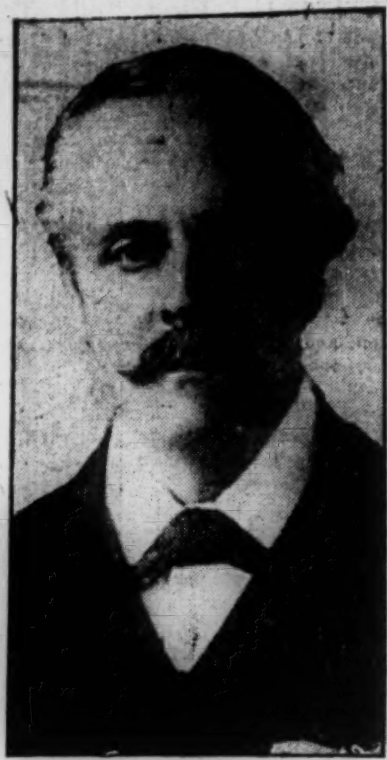
AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville.
BOSTON—The Three Twines.
CASTLE SQUARE—The Circus Girl.
COLONIAL—Miss Innocence.
GLOBE—The Square Man.
HOLLIS STREET—The Patriot.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—The Goddess of Liberty.
PARK—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
TREMONT—The Candy Shop.

Boston Concerts.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13—Jordan Hall, 3 p. m., David Bispham, song recital.
FRIDAY, Oct. 15—Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m., second Symphony rehearsal.
SATURDAY, Oct. 16—Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m., Geraldine Farrar and Olga Samoroff, 5 p. m., second Symphony concert.

NEW YORK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Battle."
ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
ANTOR—"The Man from Home."
BELASCO—"The Matrimony of a Fallure."
BROADWAY—"The Midnight Sons."
CARINO—"The Girl and the Wizard."
CIRCLE—"McIntyre & Heath in Herts."
COLONIAL—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—"The Melting Pot."
CRITERION—"The Noble Spaniard."
DAILY—"The White Sister."
EMPIRE—"The Constant George."
GAIETY—"The Fortune Hunter."
GARRICK—"Detective Sparks."
HACKETT—"Such a Little Queen."
HAMBURGER—"The Rose of Algeria."
HERALD SQUARE—"The Rose of Algeria."
HYPHODROME—"The Rose of Algeria."
HUSON—"On the Eve."
IRVING PLACE—Dramas and operettas in German.
KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth avenue—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Dollar Prince."
LIBERTY—"The Widow's Night."
LYRIC—"The Chocolate Soldier."
LACEUM—"Arsene Lupin."
MAJESTIC—"A Citizen's Home."
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—"Educational Opera."
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Love Cure."
SAVOY—"The Awakening of Helena Ruben."
WEBER—"The Climax."
WALLACK'S—"The Fourth Estate."

CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
COLONIAL—"The Man Who Owns Broadway."
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Mrs. X."
GARRICK—"The Wolf."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"If I Had Money."
ILLINOIS THEATRE—"The Third of November."
KEITH'S—"The Barrier."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
POWER—"The Builder of Bridges."
PRINCE—"The Goddess of Liberty."
STUPPACHER—"The Old Town."
WHITNEY—"The Climax."



THE RT. HON. A. J. BALFOUR.
Ex-premier and leader of the Unionist party.

circumstances it is not difficult to realize that some agreement will have to be come to by the opposing parties, and this will probably take the form of an act to prevent a complete deadlock.

ADVISES MOTHER COUNTRY TO "LEAVE SOUTH AFRICA ALONE"

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—General and Mrs. Botha have returned to South Africa, their departure from Waterloo station in London being witnessed by a large number of people. Before sailing from Southampton the general made a statement to Reuters' representative as to the political and economic situation in South Africa. "The outlook," he said, "has never appeared more hopeful or bright, and I have the greatest confidence in the future development and prosperity of South Africa. I should like to take this opportunity of referring also to the labor question. I have noticed that at intervals statements are made to the effect that a scarcity of labor is feared. I am informed that in some cases these statements have been made in order to influence the share market. Whether this is so or not I am unable to say, but I have not the least hesitation in stating that I do not view the labor question with the least apprehension.

"It will be remembered that when I was in England about two and a half years ago the labor question was a far more burning one than now, and I expressed a strong conviction that the labor resources of South Africa were sufficient to meet all requirements, and that I did not consider that the mining industry would suffer by the repatriation of the Chinese. I claim that, my predictions have been fully justified. Today, also, the supplies of native labor in South Africa are by no means exhausted, and, given fair and sympathetic treatment of the natives, I am firmly convinced that the supplies will not only be considerably augmented but the laborers themselves will become more reliable and efficient.

"Any one who has the slightest knowledge of our natives knows that there are reasons when the natives have a desire to remain in their kraals in greater

CZAR AND ITALIAN KING ARE TO MEET

ROME—It is expected that Emperor Nicholas will visit King Victor Emmanuel within a week. Signor Melegari, the Italian ambassador to Russia, has returned to Italy to receive his majesty. The meeting between the Emperor and King probably will be at Racconigi, the King's summer castle in Piedmont, although, according to some persons, it will occur at Bari, on the Adriatic. Emperor Nicholas abandoned the idea of a voyage to Italy by sea. Turkey granted permission for his ship to pass through the Dardanelles only on condition that he would visit the Sultan, while the Emperor took the ground that the Sultan, having ascended the throne at a later date than himself, should be the first to pay a visit.

WILL IMPROVE MAIL SERVICE

(Special to The Monitor.)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—In opening the New Zealand Parliament on the seventh inst. the governor-general, Lord Plunkett, stated that Lord Kitchener had accepted an invitation to New Zealand; that as a result of a conference with the United States, the claims to Websterland would be submitted to a special tribunal. He also announced that negotiations were proceeding for improving the mail service to Vancouver, and that the premier, Sir Joseph Ward, during his visit to London had obtained a loan of £1,000,000 for purposes of public works and settlement.

MUNICIPAL BAKERY MAY AID BUDAPEST IN BREAKING TRUST

(Special to The Monitor.)

BUDAPEST, Hungary—The municipal bakery started over a month ago in Budapest is, as far as it goes, a success, and is already exciting the fears of the bakers' trust. The bread produced is of good and wholesome quality and is considerably cheaper than that sold by the local "bread usurers," as they are called. Unfortunately, however, the quantity the bakery is able to produce is not sufficient to have an appreciable effect on the market. The daily output attained on Sept. 30, equaling 55,000 pounds, represents only 5 per cent of the average daily demand, although it is hoped by increasing the productive capacity of the municipal bakery to turn out approximately 130,000 lbs. a day.

The object of the bakery being exclusively to alleviate the distress of the poorer classes, the bread is sold in minimum quantities only; but hitherto, apart from the fact that the output has been too small, it has been impossible to control the identity of purchasers. When a successful solution of both problems has been obtained the bakery should succeed in fulfilling its principal mission, and it may, besides, be of service in reducing the price of bread (at present exorbitant) all over the city.

numbers than at other times, and it seems that these are the periods when the alarm is sounded for market and other purposes. To my mind, the two dominating factors which should influence shareholders are the gold output and the economic working of the mines.

"It is well known that the natives are gradually attaining to a higher standard of living through their contact with civilization, and that thousands who a few years ago did not work at all are gradually but surely evincing a desire to work in order to provide themselves with necessities which they did not require before. This is abundantly proved by the great increase in the number of workers in the mines and in the agricultural industry. Furthermore, under a union government there will be a strong and uniform policy for the betterment of the position of the natives, and this must also conduce to more reliable and stable labor conditions.

"But quite apart from the sources of supply of native labor, I am confident that greater use can be and will be made of white labor, but I am satisfied that this prejudice will steadily disappear and that in time South Africa will depend not solely on its supplies of colored labor, but will be equipped with a body of white workers who will also be an invaluable asset to the country.

"Let me add one word in conclusion, and I say it in the best of spirit: Leave South Africa alone; let the curtain be drawn over the miseries of the past; forget us a while and give us a chance of solving our difficulties ourselves. I know that the British people are anxious that a strong and healthy nation should grow up in South Africa, and we in South Africa have firmly resolved, after the blood and tears of the past, to build up such a nation—a nation of which the mother country will be justly proud. Both the white races in South Africa require nothing today but a policy of mutual forbearance, of conciliation and cooperation. Imbued with this spirit and policy I am returning to my native land."

A Royal Lecture—LONDON LETTER—Hudson Not Dutch

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—After being present at the army maneuvers in Germany and having visited the principal armament works in that country, Mahmud Shekfat Pasha, one of the leaders of the Turkish revolution, arrived in Paris recently, where he was received with remarkable honor and ceremony, considering that he was not on any official mission. He was greeted on his arrival at the station by the Turkish ambassador and all the more important Turkish residents in Paris, a representative of the ministry of war being also sent to meet him. In addition, the French military attaché at Constantinople was recalled in order that he might be in attendance on him during his stay in Paris. Shekfat Pasha will in all probability inspect the arms and ammunition factories, forts, the military establishments of St. Cyr and witness a review of troops before leaving France.

LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON LECTURES AT BALMORAL

Mr. Shackleton recently had the honor of delivering a lecture before the King at Balmoral Castle on the work and experiences of his Antarctic expedition. The cinematograph pictures taken during the expedition were also exhibited to illustrate the lecture. The principal guests present were the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Mary and Prince Henry of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duke of Fife, and the Princesses Alexandra and Maud.

COUNTRY IS MOST PROSPEROUS, SAYS PREMIER-TREASURER

(Special to The Monitor.)

PERTH, Western Australia—Mr. Moore, the premier and treasurer of the state in making his budget statement on Sept. 28, estimated the revenue for the year at £3,486,000 and the expenditure at £3,387,000, leaving an estimated surplus of £99,000. The estimated revenue, he explained, was £160,000 in excess of that of last year, while the expenditure was £18,000 more.

The treasurer expected the following increases of revenue, viz.: Dividend duties, £30,000; probate dues, £20,000; lands, £27,000; railways, £55,000, and water supply £26,000.

The only taxation measure announced was a small increase in the succession duties. The treasurer cited many instances which had been or were to be effected by his administration. The government, he proceeded, was paying increased attention to the necessities of the aborigines. There would be an expenditure of £187,000 this year in connection with education. The construction of many additional state schools, including secondary and technical schools, was being proceeded with.

The Agricultural Bank since its establishment had advanced farmers over a million sterling, and the liberalization of the institution had proved of incalculable value to settlers. The savings bank funds showed that a sum of £3,000,000 was standing to the credit of depositors, representing nearly £43 per depositor. The policy of constructing agricultural and other railways would be continued wherever justifiable. Extensions of the Bunbury and Busselton jetties were being proceeded with in order to afford increased facilities for the shipment of local coal and timber. The provision of water supplies throughout various areas was to be continued.

Land settlement was proceeding apace. Applications for over 2,000,000 acres had been approved for farming purposes during the year, and the total area in process of alienation was 16,000,000 acres. There was room for thousands of desirable settlers. The timber and pearling industries were prosperous, the highest prices ruling. The Collier coal industry was in a satisfactory condition. The coal was becoming increasingly popular for bunker purposes.

A contract had been given for the construction of the railway from Port Hedland to Marble Bar and work would commence in a few weeks. It was anticipated that the line would have a material bearing upon the development of the Pillara mining field.

Agriculture was fast taking a first place among the state industries. It was expected that three million bushels of wheat would be available for export after providing liberally for all local requirements. The average yield was 12 bushels per acre, and, if the present satisfactory conditions continued, the average would be exceeded.

Large superphosphate works were being erected at Fremantle and Guildford. Fruit cultivation was increasing enormously, and the preserving industry was becoming firmly established. The outlook in the pastoral industry was never more hopeful. The magnificent rains throughout the state had insured the best season for 10 years.

The general outlook in Western Australia was never brighter. The imports were decreasing, and industries were being established in various directions.

BENGAL JUTE CROP.

(Special to The Monitor.)

CALCUTTA, India—The final forecast of the jute crop in Bengal and Assam estimates the total at 7,300,000 bales. The acreage, including Nepal, is estimated at 2,730,000 acres, being a decrease of 3½ per cent.

RESULTS OBTAINED FROM CONFERENCE ARE SATISFACTORY

(Special to The Monitor.)

BREMEN, Ger.—Considering the importance and intricacy of the subjects discussed, the results of the conference of the international maritime committee just closed, though not final, are important and satisfactory.

In his opening address M. Beernaert, Belgian minister of state and president of the committee, informed the meeting that at the Brussels diplomatic conference, which is to consider four draft treaties previously prepared by the international maritime committee, 22 governments will be represented by their plenipotentiaries and delegates, and that it appears there will be a good chance of success.

Judges Kennedy and Bradford of the United States took a leading part in the debates. A motion proposed by M. Louis Franck of Antwerp, and supported by the French and German delegates, recommending the suppression of the distance freight system was adopted. The working out in detail of the principle, with the possible exceptions necessary, has been entrusted to a sub-committee, on which Judge Kennedy and President Sieveking have agreed to serve.

On the questions of claims an elaborate debate showed that on many important points the present laws of the nations are at variance, and the conference, therefore, decided that an international agreement appears desirable on this subject, and that a draft of common principles should be prepared and submitted for consideration to various national associations and committees connected with the international maritime committee.

TURKISH FINANCE MINISTER IS ADVERTISING FOR LOAN

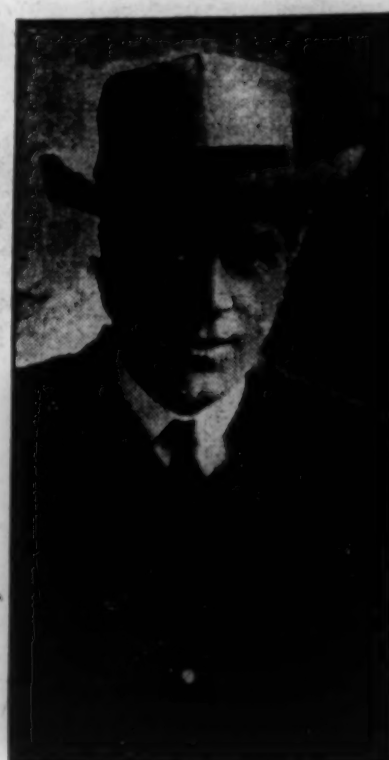
(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—Javid Bey, the Ottoman minister of finance, has advertised in the press the principal conditions of the loan of £17,000,000 and asked also for tenders in the press. As this procedure has caused some comment in certain financial circles, a correspondent of the Standard called upon his excellency recently in connection with the matter. "It is true," Javid Bey said, "that the usual method followed by a government which proposes a loan is that the minister of finance should open negotiations with its recognized banking establishments, but the new government in Turkey finds itself in an exceptional position, and must take exceptional measures to meet the case. You are fully aware how, during the late Sultan's reign, loans were contracted wherever money could be obtained, and it can hardly be said that the Imperial Ottoman Bank was ever allowed to fulfil its proper functions.

"It may even be said that the Ottoman public debt administration came to acquire a status more closely resembling a national bank, as no loan of any importance could be contracted without the guarantee of this valuable institution. But the functions of the Ottoman public debt administration, which I am never tired of repeating, has rendered invaluable services to the empire in its proper field, are certainly not that of a banking concern. It exists solely for the purpose of administering certain specified revenues for account of the Ottoman bondholders. If from time to time other revenues have been handed to this administration for collection against its guarantee of various loans, this was solely due to the impossibility of loans being effected during the chaotic finances of the Hamidian reign without such guarantee.

"I go over this old ground, which I am

Well-Known English Actor Will Stand for Parliament At Next General Election



GEORGE ALEXANDER.

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—George Alexander, the well-known actor, has announced his intention of standing for Parliament at the next general election. Should he win the seat he contests he will be the first actor M. P., although there have been, from time to time, members who have had more to a mere connection with the stage.

PROPOSED ROAD OF MUCH INTEREST

Railway to Be Constructed by British Capital Connecting the Mediterranean With the Persian Gulf.

(Special to The Monitor.)

CONSTANTINOPLE—The railway proposed to be built with British capital connecting the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf, having its termini at Tripoli, on the coast of Palestine, and at Koweit, is attracting much interest in diplomatic circles. In the primary negotiations it appears strategic questions entered largely into the plan of the line and there is no doubt that the imperial government was much impressed by the proposals. At the same time, a most vigorous protest had to be met from the promoters of the Baghdad Railway—whose system would find, as far as the transfer of merchandise is concerned, a redoubtable competitor in the Tripoli-Koweit Railway. In view of the nationality of the financial group interested in the Baghdad Railway, diplomacy is concerning itself with the whole of this large question of Asia Minor railways, and thus what might appear to be a mere commercial question tends to become a matter of international discussion.

The view of the Turkish government would appear to be that a railway serving the country lying south and west of Baghdad would do no real harm to the Baghdad Railway, but ought to be regarded as the natural complement of the earlier scheme, which would continue to enjoy the pilgrim and all other traffic to Scutari and Stambul.

SIR JOSEPH WARD ON ALL-RED LINE

(Special to The Monitor.)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Sir Joseph Ward in the course of an interview granted on his arrival here stated among other things that regarding the all-red shipping route the original idea had been to secure a fast service both on the Atlantic and Pacific, but this had been practically abandoned, owing to the old difficulty of the present service between Canada and Australia, namely, that Brisbane being the port of call prevented steamers touching at Wellington. This still stood in the way and New Zealand must therefore either subsidize for a fast connection with Auckland and the Fiji Islands or arrange with Canada for a fast service to come on from Sydney.

PAPERS INDORSE COUNCIL SCHEME

(Special to The Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The scheme proposed by Sir Albert Spicer, the president of the recent Empire Congress of Chambers of Commerce for the establishment of an imperial commerce council has met with the cordial endorsement of the leading newspapers. As outlined by Sir Albert there will be 19 members in the council, 10 representing Great Britain, four from the self-governing dominions, three representing India, and two the crown colonies.

CHAMBER VISIT IS POSTPONED.

(Special to The Monitor.)

ST. PETERSBURG—At a recent committee meeting of the Anglo-Russian Chamber of commerce it was decided to postpone fixing the date for the visit of representatives of British chambers of commerce until the return at the end of October of the members of the Duma who lately visited England and who are desirous of taking a part in it.

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Leading Events in Athletic World

YALE'S VETERANS ALL PLAY TODAY FOR FIRST TIME

Captain Coy Will Don His Uniform and Practise Signals—Andrus Will Also Take Part.

FRESHMEN STRONG

NEW HAVEN—Because of the lack of condition of most of Yale's regular backfield, including Johnson and Daly, Philbin Field and Logan, the second and third string football men have had an excellent opportunity to show their ability during the past week. Even though the playing of the scrubs was very loose in the Holy Cross game on Wednesday, their excellent work against Springfield on Saturday brought forth great praise from the coaches. Howe, especially, did so well at quarterback that it now seems almost certain that he will be retained as varsity quarter, displacing Johnson, the regular. Merritt's brief stay in the game Saturday also put him in higher ranks.

Of the other men whose work deserves commendation, Vaughn and Savage, last year's freshmen ends, and Denning and Messenger in the backfield, have shown out most brilliantly. Vaughn, who, three years ago while captain of Exeter, was named by Walter Camp as the greatest preparatory school end in the country, is again surprising all by his wonderful playing. Thus far this season he has had more success with the forward pass than any of the other ends, besides displaying great defensive ability. Should either of the regular ends be injured their places could be easily filled by either Vaughn or Savage without much uneasiness on the part of Yale's supporters.

Both Denning and Messenger have shown marks of ability, the former's punting being especially good, and so should make the regular backs work hard to hold their positions the remainder of the season. In all it seems that almost the entire Yale varsity team could be substituted without weakening the eleven to any great extent.

The return of Andrus to the game this week is going to cause much trouble for the coaches to find a place for him. Although a change in the line would not seem advisable at this date, a place will surely be found for the giant guard. As Cooney is playing the game of his career at guard and Hyde doing finely at center, it is most likely that these men will be retained in their position and Andrus used at tackle in place of Lilley. The presence of Andrus will add much strength to the line, which already seems strong as a stone wall.

There is great rejoicing over the early return of Captain Coy, enabling him to join the practice today. Coy has been on the field daily for the past week, but as yet has not engaged in practice. His presence will be a great help in the development of team play, as it will allow with the continual shifting in the position of fullback.

The freshman coaches are gradually rounding out an eleven which, though light, will be a strong factor in the freshman championship series this year. By easily defeating Andover Saturday it ran far beyond expectations, for but one week ago they were hardly hopeful of a victory. The rapid progress in development during the week was greatly aided by the presence of many of the varsity players and Walter Camp, who assisted in the coaching almost daily.

HOLLANDERS HAVE STRONG FAITH IN OUR SECURITIES

Dutch Investments in the United States Heavier Per Capita Than Those of Any Other Foreign Country.

MADE BIG FORTUNES

The first Dutch investment in America was the purchase, in 1624, of the whole island of Manhattan for \$24, writes B. C. Forbes in *Norden's Magazine*. The first American loan floated in Holland was that negotiated for war purposes by Benjamin Franklin at The Hague, now become the world's Mecca for peace. Since then Dutch investors have played a greater part than the public realize in developing the material resources of the United States.

No foreign nation has contributed half as much per capita; for every man, woman and child in Holland today there is invested in American securities \$100, or a total approximating \$500,000,000, a figure not equaled by the thrifty French. Dutch investors, indeed, have almost literally followed Andrew Carnegie's advice to "Put all your eggs in one basket—and watch that basket."

The foreign investments of Holland, outside her possessions in the East Indies and West Indies, are largely confined to American securities, both stock and bonds, although, of course, the ultra-

CAMPBELL HAS THE LOWEST CARD

Country Club Expert Has Fine Score of Seventy-Four in Qualifying Round at Brookline.

Alexander Campbell had the honor of turning in the lowest card for the morning play in the qualifying round of the open golf tournament being held over the links of the Brookline Country Club. He had the fine card of 74, two less than his nearest rivals. His playing was very fine at every hole and he made both outward and inward journeys in 37. His card:

A. Campbell 4 5 5 3 4 4 3 5 5 - 37
3 5 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 - 37-74

Three other excellent scores were made by John Hobens of Englewood, N. J., T. Anderson of Montclair and Thomas McNamara of Wollaston. Hobens and Anderson had cards of 76 and McNamara's was 79. Their cards by holes were:

Hobens 4 3 4 4 5 6 3 4 5 - 38
3 5 5 4 5 5 3 4 4 - 38-76

T. Anderson 3 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 - 40
4 5 5 4 4 4 3 4 3 - 36-76

McNamara 5 4 5 4 5 4 3 4 6 - 41
3 5 5 4 6 3 4 4 - 38-79

As a rule the playing was very good and six turned in cards of better than 80. P. W. Whittemore of the home club had the honor of being the lowest amateur, with a fine card of 80. He was closely followed by H. R. Johnson of the same club with 81. The cards:

Out In T. J. Campbell, Country Club 37 74

J. Hobens, Englewood 38 76

T. Anderson, Montclair 40 76

D. Nichols, Wollaston 41 78

Andrew Campbell, Springfield 40 78

T. McNamara, Wollaston 41 79

J. Mackle, Fox Hill 41 79

A. Rose, Rose Barn 41 80

P. W. Whittemore, Country 41 80

H. R. Johnson, Country 41 81

H. R. Johnson, Country 41 81

R. F. Oakes, Oakley 41 81

J. Strong, Wollaston 41 81

F. W. Regal, Trout's Neck 41 81

T. Sherman, Utica 41 81

M. J. Brady, Commewell 41 81

W. Maguire, Winchester 41 81

G. H. Lyall, Colchester 41 81

G. H. Lyall, Colchester 41 81

T. M. Clavin, Wollaston 41 81

W. L. Dove, Fall River 41 81

M. Campbell, Country 41 81

C. Burgess, Wollaston 41 81

F. H. White, Alton 41 81

J. Stringers, St. Andrews 41 81

A. H. Penn, Poland Spring 41 81

T. Edwards, Long Branch 41 81

J. Barnes, Westchester 41 81

R. Kimball, New Bedford 41 81

D. Spaulding, Bridgeport 41 81

E. C. Tarbell, Wollaston 41 81

R. R. Freeman, Wollaston 41 81

W. Clark, Springfield; J. Shepard, Jr., Providence, and W. McInty, Hollywood, no cards.

This tourney is one of the largest that will be held here this fall and added interest is attracted to the event, as it is generally recognized that the men's amateur national tourney of 1910 will be held over these links. This course was laid out new this year, and it will give golfers a chance to become familiar with its peculiarities before the big event starts.

The program arranged provided for a qualifying round of 36 holes to be played today. A prize of \$25 was offered for the best round in morning and afternoon play. The first 16 players in this round will meet tomorrow at match play in two flights of eight each. The winner of the first section will receive \$150 and the runner up \$100, as well as \$50 to each of the semi-finalists.

The prizes in the second section are \$60, \$40 and two of \$20. Those who fail to qualify will be eligible for a fourth foursome, the first prize for which will be \$30, the second \$20 and the third \$10.

conservatives have bought quantities of foreign government bonds, primarily those of Russia.

Hollanders have made more money out of our organizations than any other people in the world. When others will not even bestow a kick upon a bankrupt company's stock, when the quotation has sometimes to be expressed in cents, the Hollander—his faith strong that in the land where his forefathers did mighty deeds allies zal terecht komen—will take compassion on it and absorb large quantities for a few hundred guilders.

Chicago Great Western common, selling under a dollar a share, appealed to him this summer. The reorganization of Union Pacific sent several million dollars to Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague. So did the last readjustment of Atchafalpa's financial affairs.

When the great Steel Trust, the world's sole billion-dollar corporation, was in the throes of depression and its common shares were going begging below \$10, the courageous Hollander stowed substantial blocks into his strong-box and bided his time. Steel at \$80 does not come under the category of either an attractive speculation or a profitable investment in his eyes. In the same way Union Pacific was popular at \$20 per share, but was liberally parted with before the \$200 mark became very fashionable.

PITTSBURG MEETS DETROIT TODAY IN THEIR THIRD GAME

(Continued from Page One.)

certain this season than at any time since the Chicago Americans defeated the Chicago Nationals several years ago.

The games played in Pittsburgh on Friday and Saturday were all that could have been asked for. The first game was all Pittsburgh and the second all Detroit, and each defeated the other in such decisive manner that neither one seems to be very much stronger than its opponent. It was a case of heavy hitting winning each game, and this will probably be the case in each of the remaining ones. For inside baseball the games lacked much of the brilliancy which characterized the Chicago Nationals in the two championships they won from Detroit in 1907 and 1908, but for the kind of baseball that the majority of the spectators like to see, free hitting, brilliant individual plays and fast baserunning, the contests were of a high order.

As in years past in world's series, the heavy hitters of the two teams have not come up to expectations. Cobb has succeeded in getting but one hit in the two games and Wagner has got but two. This has been the case in nearly every world's series played, the weaker batters on the teams coming to the rescue at the time when hits count.

The work of Cobb and Wagner has been closely watched in these games and outside of their hitting they have performed most brilliantly. Cobb's steal home in the second game was one of the finest pieces of baserunning seen on the local diamond and not only showed his great speed, but also that he is quick to think of any possible opening and take advantage of it. He has also contributed some great fielding.

Wagner's fielding played a prominent part in keeping Detroit to but one run in the first game. He made some brilliant stops and the way he threw to first base was fully up to his great standard. The way these two players have performed and the gentlemanly manner in which they have acted stamp them as the greatest in years.

Frank Bancroft of the Cincinnati National league club, who is managing the series for the National commission, says that there were two good games in New York, but that Boston might look for better sport in the games that are to be played on the American league grounds.

Christy Mathewson is down to pitch for the visitors in the opening game here. He won the first game, striking out 11 men. Ball is expected to be in the box for Boston.

The series has aroused much interest in New England, for it is the first time in six years that a National league team has played against an American league opponent in this city. Clete, who pitched Saturday's game, went home to Detroit after the game, but will be ready to rejoin the team in New York on Wednesday.

FORMAL REQUEST NOT YET AT TECH

In regard to Technology allowing the Intercollegiate A. A. to use its course for their Thanksgiving day run, Major Briggs said this morning that no formal application for such an event had been received as yet. In case such a request comes the matter will have to be looked up quite thoroughly, and permission obtained from the owners of the land over which the course runs, for it is largely over private grounds.

Major Briggs does not wish to express any opinion on the subject, however, until a formal application has been received from the Intercollegiate A. A. and Technology has had a chance to consider it.

SPAIN IS ASSURED OF FRENCH ACCORD

MADRID—Senor Allendesalazar, minister of foreign affairs, is quoted as saying in an interview apropos of the statement by General d'Amade that it was time for France to call a halt on Spain's ambitions in Morocco:

"I regret General d'Amade's statements, but French public opinion does not seem to have attached much importance to his views, in spite of his high military record in Africa."

"M. Pichon has just publicly stated that he has no reason to doubt the loyalty of the Spanish government. On our side the confidence we feel in the loyalty of the Paris cabinet cannot be shaken by incidents of this kind nor yet by the exclusivism of certain colonial elements which in their exaggerated patriotism do not admit that Spain has rights and interests in Morocco similar to those of France."

"This, however, is not the view of the French government. We have never found any trace of it in our dealing with it."

DORMITORY CREWS START

The Harvard dormitory crews start practice this afternoon for their regular fall rowing. Crews representing all the dormitories were called out and will have over two weeks of practice before the bumping races, which are scheduled for Oct. 27, 28 and 29. The first two days will be for the regular bumping races, just above the Boylston bridge, and the third day will consist of a race between the winners in the basin of the Charles river.

POSTPONE CHICAGO GAME

CHICAGO—The local National-American league—city championship baseball game scheduled for today has been postponed.

NEW YORK'S BEST HITTER.



(Photo by C. J. Horner, Boston.)

J. B. SEYMOUR.

Fifth batter in National league in 1909.

NEW YORK HERE FOR THIRD GAME

BOSTON. NEW YORK.

McConnell, 2b. Doyle, 2b.

Lord, 3b. Seymour, cf.

Speaker, cf. McCormick, lf.

Stahl, 1b. Murray, rf.

Corrigan, c. Devlin, 3b.

Niles, lf. Bridwell, ss.

French, ss. Tenney, 1b.

Thoney, rf. Schell, c.

Hall, p. Mathewson, p.

Impres, Emile and Egan.

The Boston Americans and New York Nationals third intercity contest this afternoon on the Huntington avenue grounds has been postponed.

Frank Bancroft of the Cincinnati National league club, who is managing the series for the National commission, says that there were two good games in New York, but that Boston might look for better sport in the games that are to be played on the American league grounds.

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"This, however, is not the view of the French government. We have never found any trace of it in our dealing with it."

DORMITORY CREWS START

The Harvard dormitory crews start practice this afternoon for their regular fall rowing. Crews representing all the dormitories were called out and will have over two weeks of practice before the bumping races, which are scheduled for Oct. 27, 28 and 29. The first two days will be for the regular bumping races, just above the Boylston bridge, and the third day will consist of a race between the winners in the basin of the Charles river.

POSTPONE CHICAGO GAME

CHICAGO—The local National-American league—city championship baseball game scheduled for today has been postponed.

HARVARD VARSITY WILL HAVE TO SHOW BIG IMPROVEMENT

Williams Game Forced the Team to Its Utmost to Turn Defeat Into a Small Score Victory.

LINE IS TOO SLOW

In many ways the past week was very unsatisfactory to Captain Fish and Head Coach Haughton of the Harvard varsity eleven, and much will have to be accomplished in the next two if the eleven is going to make a satisfactory showing against Brown a week from Saturday. The game with University of Maine the sixth will be the last easy one on the schedule, the rest of the contests growing harder every week and culminating with the chief battle with Yale Nov. 20.

While Harvard saved herself a defeat at the hands of Williams last Saturday, the game was far from satisfactory to the supporters of the team. In spite of the fact that many substitutes were on the team in the first half when Williams made her only score, it was generally felt that the Cambridge eleven would take a decisive victory. Williams' touchdown was undoubtedly the "fluky" order, but the fact that it occurred, showed that Harvard's backfield was far behind varsity strength. The playing of Minot and Captain Fish in the second half was all that won out.

Many weaknesses have appeared not only in the individual work of the men but in their team work. The fact that Fish, Corbett and P. D. Smith were out of the game had much to do with the lack of team play, but it should not have affected the work of men like McKay or O'Flaherty. Neither of these men has played as good a game during the week as he showed previously and it is going to take some hard driving to make them wake up to their responsibilities. This has been characteristic of McKay's work in past years.

The fact that many of the veterans have been out of the game has given the coaches a chance to try out some of the substitutes and one or two of them have shown up in fine form. Wigglesworth has given a splendid exhibition at quarter. He drives the team well, picks out the right plays and is fine at handling the forward pass. Besides this he has shown some very fast work in open field running and is bound to force O'Flaherty to his utmost to continue first choice.

Frothingham at halfback has been doing some fine work. He is very speedy and his only defect seems to be in holding the ball. He has a decided tendency to fumble, a thing that would be fatal in a big contest. If he can overcome this defect, he will give Smith a hard run for one of the backfield positions.

The return of Minot to the game will be a great addition. He went in in the second half of the Williams game and his strong line-plugging had much to do with the victory. He is not yet in condition for the best work, but it will only take a little while to get him around right. With Corbett back in the game this week, the backfield should be more powerful than at any time this year.

The Williams game was just the kind that was needed to bring the team up to form. There are great possibilities at Cambridge this year and the close call will tend to keep overconfidence out of the men and the coaches. Much attention will be given to the individual faults this week and in trying to speed up the line, which is now much too slow, and the team work will probably be taken up in earnest after the Maine contest Saturday.

STRONG IN CHESS AT PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA—Prospects seem to point to another successful season for the University of Pennsylvania Chess Club. This year's team will have a hard time in equalling the record of last season, when the Rice trophy was brought to Pennsylvania permanently, and the absence of such men as Hughes, Wasilewski, Bander and Karuza, who graduated last spring, will be a great handicap at the start, but with Whitaker and Weimer as nucleus, a good team should be developed from the material on hand.

The first official meeting was held this week, when Weimer was elected vice-president and definite plans arranged for the coming season. Benjamin, Barsky, Gordon, Beumer, Harlow and Bander reported at that time. All these men are good players, and many of them were out last season.

Plans were discussed for the proposed European trip of the chess team, during which the universities of Amsterdam, Paris, Munich and Heidelberg are to be met; but no definite plans were decided upon.

YALE'S ANNUAL FALL GAMES.

NEW HAVEN—Wednesday, Oct. 27, has been set as the date for the Yale annual fall games. Cups will be given for the first three places in each event, and numerals will be awarded the winners. All events will be from scratch, and freshmen will compete on the same footing as the upper classmen. "Y" men will not be allowed to enter this meet.

RATIONAL GOLF

By Jason Rogers.

One of the most notable amateur and professional matches ever played in this country was recently contested over the links of the Hackensack Golf Club. Tom Vardon, one of the top-notch British professionals, on his way back to Sandwich after a summer engagement at Chicago, was induced to stop over in New York for the purpose of this exhibition match. He was paired with Walter J. Travis, former United States and British amateur champion, against Alec Smith, present metropolitan and eastern open champion, and Findlay S. Douglas, formerly metropolitan and national amateur champion.

It was a contest well worth going many miles to see, for Alec Smith was seeking a chance to try his skill against Vardon, and the appearance of Travis and Douglas, who for years were considered in a class by themselves among American golfers assured a repetition of one of those interesting matches so notable in American golfing history.

The Hackensack course is quite short, but makes up for the distance in sporty going, and scenic beauty. The table is as follows:

Hole.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Total

Vardon.....485 215 215 333 256 304 140 118 485—2719

Bogey.....10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 Total

Vardon.....417 385 320 170 290 250 475 133 218—2614

Bogey.....5 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 Total

Vardon.....5333 yards. Bogey 74.

Record 68, held by Alec Smith.

So far as the match was concerned Douglas and Smith won by four up and two to play, with a best ball of 139 and 146.

The best ball cards were:

Mr. Douglas and Mr. Smith:

Out.....4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3—37

In.....4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3—37

Out.....4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3—37

In.....4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3—37

Mr. Travis and Mr. Vardon:

Out.....4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3—37

In.....4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3—37

Out.....4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3—37

In.....4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3—37

Aside from trifling uncertainty on the greens and a sliced second going to the tenth in the morning, Smith's game left little to be desired, as his cards of

73, 71—144 indicate. Nevertheless his partner, Findlay S. Douglas, won no less than four holes for his side and chopped off five strokes by coming in at useful moments.

Travis had never seen the course before he started on the morning's round and was materially handicapped on his approaches and calculations regarding the putting greens. In the afternoon he got going better, especially on the last nine holes, which he made in 33.

Vardon appeared quite Americanized after his three months at Chicago. His moustache has been shaved off and he plays in knickerbockers and an ordinary golfing cap. The coat still stays on, as is the custom with British golfers, but he does not seem as foreign as when he appeared at Englewood for the national open championship the morning after his arrival from the steamer.

Vardon had difficulties in getting his ball to stop near the cup on his approach putt and to stay down on his short, or his score would have been many strokes lower. His long game is something elegant to see, easy and very long. He was longer from the tee than Alec Smith, and that is saying a lot, but he was less consistent.

In the play of his iron clubs up to the green and out of difficulties, Vardon was a pleasure to watch, he appeared to use so little energy and the ball flew so straight at the mark. But in straight individual match play Smith beat him by 6 up and 5 to play.

INDIVIDUAL MORNING SCORES.

Mr. Douglas.....4 5 5 4 5 4 3 3—37

Mr. Smith.....4 4 4 4 4 3 3

HARVARD STUDENTS HOLDING ELECTIONS FOR COUNCIL TODAY

Experiment to Advance the Principle of Self-Government for Collegians Praised by President Lowell.

MARKS SECOND YEAR

Elections are being held today at Harvard University for the students' council, an experiment started last year which tends to further student self-government in the university.

This year the council has the hearty support of President Lowell. When the students last Wednesday night received the new president with a torchlight procession at the Stadium he expressed the hope that all the students would give this council their personal interest, so that it could work with him in all matters concerning university life among the students.

The nominees from the three upper classes are as follows: From the class of 1910, E. C. Bacon, R. C. Brown, G. G. Browne, G. T. Gardner, R. L. Groves and P. Wyman; from the class of 1911, H. F. Corbett, R. C. Foster, C. Hamm, E. Harding, P. D. Smith, A. Sweetser and J. A. Sweetser; from the class of 1912, R. Clifford, H. C. Dewey, W. H. Fernald, R. T. Fisher, H. L. Gladding and H. de Windt. The two candidates in each class receiving the highest number of votes will form the council.

As soon as possible after the election the temporary chairman will call a meeting of the council at which three members at large representing the student body of the university will be elected as members of the council.

ANGLICAN CHURCH SYNOD IN CANADA

General Meeting Convened at St. John, N. B., and Many Important Subjects Will Come Up in Week.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—A general synod of the Church of England in Canada opened its deliberations in this city today, with a large number of clergymen and lay delegates present from all parts of the Dominion. The synod is the largest and most representative gathering of the Anglican church ever held in the maritime provinces, and during its sessions, which will be in progress a week, it is expected that many pertinent subjects of the church in Canada will be considered.

The delegates include most of the dignitaries of the church in Canada, prominent among whom are Archbishop Matheson of Winnipeg, Archbishop Hamilton of Ottawa, Bishop Tinkham of Calgary, Bishop Thornlow of Algoma, Bishop Anderson from Hudson Bay, Bishop Sweeney of Toronto, Bishop Mills of Kingston, Bishop Dun of Quebec, Bishop Farthing of Montreal, Bishop Richardson of Fredericton, Dean Crawford of Halifax, Archdeacon Balfour of Quebec, Principal Rexford of Montreal, Canon Kitchin of Ottawa, Archdeacon Fortin of Winnipeg, and Canon Ingles of Montreal.

CHURCH AT LYNN HOLDS EXERCISES

LYNN, Mass.—The opening exercises incident to the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the North Congregational church were held Sunday. The pastor, the Rev. Daniel E. Burton, spoke on "Forty Fruitful Years."

Friday evening there will be a special anniversary service by prominent members of the church. Next Sunday will be devoted to a sermon by the Rev. James M. Whiton, Ph. D., of Brooklyn, a former pastor of the church; anniversary exercises of the parish and church at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and by the Sunday school in the evening. The celebration will close on Oct. 18 with a special reunion, roll-call and addresses by former pastors.

MEDFORD AGAINST NEW LOWELL LINE

A mass meeting of Medford citizens voted Saturday night to oppose the franchise sought by the Boston, Lawrence & Lowell Interurban railroad before the railroad commissioners, who will give the road a hearing Oct. 12.

The road planned to pass through the western side of the city. Among those opposing the road are Mayor Clifford M. Brewer, J. Mott Hallowell, E. E. Elder, Marquis M. Converse, Charles F. Taylor, J. Gilman Waite, Edwin T. McKnight and John D. Street.

FRUIT SHOW FOR WORCESTER.—The Worcester County Horticultural Society will hold its annual show and banquet in this city on Thursday afternoon and evening in Horticultural hall.

NEWEST GEAR FOR BATTLESHIP.—The newest type of turret training gear is to be installed on the battleship Vermont, while she is at the Boston navy yard. Preliminary instructions to this effect have been received.

BIG UNITED CITIZENS ORGANIZATIONS PICK THEIR COMMITTEES

Fifteen Improvements From Suburbs of Boston Merge and Name Strong List to Guide Their Affairs.

MADE PUBLIC TODAY

The six committees of the United Improvement Association representing the union of 15 citizens' organizations in the outskirts of Boston are announced today as follows:

Committee on transportation—Chairman, William C. Ewing, Roxbury Improvement Society; Charlestown Improvement Association, Stanton H. King; East Boston Improvement Association; Faneuil Improvement Association, Robert S. Guilford; Germantown Citizens Association, A. S. Parker Weeks; Harvard Improvement Association, Moses S. Louie; Jamaica Plain Citizens Association, John A. McKim; Meeting House Hill Improvement Association, George J. Sullivan; Mt. Hope Citizens Association, Jean P. Nickerson; Orient Heights Improvement Association; Roslindale Citizens Association, A. S. Parker Weeks; Roxbury Improvement Society, J. Henry Neal; Savin Hill Improvement Association, Frank W. Merrick; South End Improvement Society; West End Improvement Society; West Roxbury Citizens Association, Frederick N. Hunter.

Committee on schools—Chairman, William Hoag, Savin Hill Improvement Association; Charlestown Improvement Association, the Rev. Philo W. Sprague; East Boston Improvement Association; Faneuil Improvement Association, William H. Thayer; Germantown Citizens Association, William H. Gleason; Harvard Improvement Association, William D. McKissick; Jamaica Plain Citizens Association, J. Porter Crosby; Meeting House Hill Improvement Association, Charles Logue; Mt. Hope Citizens Association, William J. Stober; Orient Heights Improvement Association; Roslindale Citizens Association, John T. Horsford; Roxbury Improvement Society, Fred L. Howard; South End Improvement Society; West End Improvement Society; West Roxbury Citizens Association, Randall G. Morris.

Committee on streets—Chairman, Augustus A. Fales, Charlestown Improvement Association; Charlestown Improvement Association, Jeremiah P. O'Riordan; East Boston Improvement Association; Faneuil Improvement Association, James H. Stone; Germantown Citizens Association, James A. Dickerson; Harvard Improvement Association, William J. Drew; Jamaica Plain Citizens Association, Roswell S. Barrows; Meeting House Hill Improvement Association, John H. McGrady; Mt. Hope Citizens Association, John E. Kelly; Orient Heights Improvement Association; Roslindale Citizens Association, George W. Carruth; Roxbury Improvement Society, William N. Hackett; Savin Hill Improvement Association, Nils P. Nelson; South End Improvement Society; West End Improvement Society; West Roxbury Citizens Association, George P. Beckford.

Committee on Public Health—Chairman, William I. Cole, South End Improvement Society; Charlestown Improvement Association, Dr. Edward E. Allen; East Boston Improvement Association, Faneuil Improvement Association, Dr. William L. Ripley; Germantown Citizens Association, George W. Carruth; Harvard Improvement Association, Dr. Francis X. Carr; Jamaica Plain Citizens Association; Meeting House Hill Improvement Association, Dr. William J. Walton; Mt. Hope Citizens Association, Frank E. Kelly; Orient Heights Improvement Association; Roslindale Citizens Association, Charles R. Williamson; Roxbury Improvement Society, Dr. Charles E. Shaw; Savin Hill Improvement Association, Dr. Melville F. Rogers; South End Improvement Society; West End Improvement Society; West Roxbury Citizens Association, Lincoln Owen.

Committee on legal and legislative—Chairman, Joseph J. Leonard, Jamaica Plain Citizens Association; Charlestown Improvement Association, Richard S. Teeling; East Boston Improvement Association; Faneuil Improvement Association, Frank W. Webber; Germantown Citizens Association, Richard H. Robinson; Harvard Improvement Association, Thomas C. Batchelder; Jamaica Plain Citizens Association, Francis N. Balch; Meeting House Hill Improvement Association, Richard E. Johnston; Mt. Hope Citizens Association, Andrew D. Adair; Orient Heights Improvement Association; Roslindale Citizens Association, John J. Conway; Roxbury Improvement Society, Edward Seaver; Savin Hill Improvement Association, Charles L. Cooney; South End Improvement Society; West End Improvement Society; West Roxbury Citizens Association, Benjamin C. Lane.

Committee on parks, playgrounds and public buildings—Chairman, Lewis J. Hewitt, Faneuil Improvement Association; Charlestown Improvement Association, Frank S. Mason; East Boston Improvement Association; Faneuil Improvement Association, Charles V. Percy; Mt. Hope Citizens Association, William J. Stober; Orient Heights Improvement Association; Roslindale Citizens Association; Roxbury Improvement Society, Ernest C. Marshall; Savin Hill Improvement Association, Ernest A. Washburn; South

Brief News About the State

MALDEN.

The school board has elected the following teachers for the evening schools which open Oct. 18: Drawing school, George E. Morris, Stephen B. Boyd and Alonzo Marshall; Center building, Miss Cora H. Dempsey, Miss A. Anna Dyer, Miss Beattie D. Brown, Miss Alice S. Lane, Miss Marian Nicholson, T. I. Wilson, Miss Mabel F. Rand, Miss Daisy M. Riley, Miss F. A. Galvin and Miss L. P. Hunt; Daniels schools, M. L. Rand, George G. Wright, Miss Mae L. Dunham, Miss Harriett S. Mitchell, Miss Grace M. Warren, Miss L. S. Medberg, Mrs. E. B. Slocumb, Mrs. Russell L. Elliott, Miss Marion M. Dana, Miss Beattie Hershenson and Miss Ida Bolanaky; other buildings, S. M. Baker, M. R. Flynn, E. Battling, Lester R. Hart, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, Miss Ellen M. Hill and Miss Grace D. Plummer.

NEEDHAM.

Benjamin F. Trueblood, secretary of the American Peace Society, will address the men's club of the Evangelical Congregational church tomorrow evening.

The Monday Club began its eleventh session this afternoon at the home of the president, Mrs. Mills. Norway and Sweden will be the subject of the club's program for the year. Mrs. A. M. Miller, Mrs. C. W. Pease, Mrs. F. L. DeLue, Miss McIntosh and Miss Walker are the directors.

The music section of the New Century Club is preparing Reinecke's cantata, "Little Snowdrop," for presentation in November.

WATERTOWN.

The work of completing the outfall drain to the river will be finished within a few days.

The senior class of the local high school is to hold a Halloween party at the Windsor Club on Halloween night.

"Boston-1915" and What it Means to Watertown," will be discussed at the first meeting this season of the Watertown Improvement League and Board of Trade, in the town hall this evening.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Phillips Congregational church will hold its thank-offering meeting in the chapel tomorrow.

REVERE.

The Revere Teachers Club is arranging a series of winter entertainments.

At the Congregational church, Thursday evening, Oct. 14, Lieut. Henry Rhodes will speak on "Arctic Explorations and Personal Experiences in the Arctic Region."

Dr. Julius E. Ward will give a description of Personal Experiences in the First Baptist church, Monday evening, Oct. 11.

WALTHAM.

Edward A. Ross of 75 Adams street, this city, has been selected by the ordnance bureau of the war department for the position of armament foreman at Manila. Mr. Ross will sail from San Francisco, Nov. 5.

Rumford council, Royal Arcanum, will initiate several candidates in A. O. U. hall this evening.

MARLBOROUGH.

The special committee appointed at the town meeting to investigate the affairs of the municipal lighting plant has practically completed its report.

The Gerry school has been presented with a fine Stuart engraving of Washington.

On Sunday, Feb. 27, and the following Monday the centennial celebration of the Baptist church will take place.

DORCHESTER.

Through the efforts of the Dorchester Center Improvement Association four more cars an hour have been placed on the Geneva avenue line.

A fair will be held by the Women's Benevolent Society, Oct. 26 and 27.

The opening meeting of the season will be held by the Dorchester Women's Club tomorrow afternoon.

End Improvement Society; West End Improvement Society; West Roxbury Citizens Association, John J. Conway. The East Boston Improvement Association, the Orient Heights Improvement Association, the South End Improvement Society and the West End Improvement Society have not yet named the men who will act for them on the central organization committees. With these four the committees will be complete.

BOARD WILL HEAR A BOSTON DEALER

The Somerville Board of Trade will hold its regular meeting this evening in the Y. M. C. A. building on Highland avenue. After the business meeting James F. York of Boston will speak on "Market Industries and Somerville Men in the Market District." The mayor and board of aldermen have received invitations to be present.

A meeting of the West Somerville Board of Trade will also be held this evening.

OPEN SOMERVILLE NIGHT TAX OFFICE

City Treasurer Joseph S. Pike of Somerville has arranged to have his office open for the payment of taxes tonight and Tuesday night from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. and on Wednesday the office will be open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. On Oct. 25 and Oct. 26, the evening hours will be from 7 to 9 o'clock.

SOMERVILLE.

D. F. Wheeler has been elected president of the Baptist Brotherhood of the Spring Hill Baptist church. The other officers are W. E. Plummer and R. Olsen, vice-presidents; Herbert Connor, secretary; and W. H. Sewall, treasurer. The society will enjoy an illustrated lecture on "Alaska," Nov. 2.

A movement is under way, marshaled by the Somerville Woman's Club, to procure a piano for Unitarian hall, where most of the Somerville clubs for women hold their meetings.

The mechanical drawing classes of the Young Men's Christian Association evening school start tonight.

WAKEFIELD.

The citizens' committee in charge of the reception to Col. Edward J. Gibson, national commander-in-chief of the Spanish War Veterans, to be held in the town hall, Oct. 18, has appointed a reception committee of 50, and chosen Samuel K. Hamilton chairman of the committee, and the Rev. Hugh A. Heath and the Rev. John D. Colbert speakers.

The Richardson Light Guard, company A, sixth regiment, M. V. M., holds its fifty-eighth annual target shoot and banquet, Wednesday.

WEST ROXBURY.

A harvest supper will be given by the Ladies Aid of the Bethany Methodist church Wednesday evening.

The initiatory degree will be exemplified upon 21 candidates at a class initiation of the N. O. N. E. O. P. Nov. 4.

Mrs. Fred W. Pearce is at the head of the committee in charge of the annual fair of the Ladies Aid Society of the Baptist church to be held Oct. 28.

SWAMPSCOTT.

The Swampscott school committee has officially acted upon the proposal of the women of the town and changed the names of the Farms school to the Palmer school and the Essex school to the Machon school in honor of former principals.

Reginald L. Webb of 63 Beach avenue has accepted a position as office secretary of the state Y. M. C. A. in Columbus, O.

LYNN.

Brownville avenue is being extended through to Rockland avenue.

The succeeding Companies of the Forest in this city will meet in Boston, Oct. 30, to perfect a new state organization.

The annual meeting of the Mens Club of the Unitarian church will be held on Friday evening with Henry F. Tapley.

NAHANT.

Plans are being formulated for a field day exhibition by the fire department at the public playgrounds.

The Franklin bowling alleys, built 25 years ago, have been sold to the National Pop Corn Company of Lynn.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge has taken to saddleback riding and is a familiar figure about town in an equestrian role.

WELLESLEY.

An address entitled "Common Sights and Scenes in India" was delivered at the Wellesley Congregational church Sunday evening by the Rev. William Hazen, pastor of the Marathi mission in southern India. At the morning service the annual offering for the American Board of Foreign Missions was made.

ROXBURY.

A meeting of the Roxbury W. C. T. U. will be held in the vestry of the Dudley Street Baptist church tomorrow afternoon.

Whittier street is being resurfaced, a brick pavement taking the place of the old macadamized roadbed.

READING.

The Men's Brotherhood of the Congregational church has elected Charles H. Nowell president, Solomon Davis vice-president and Carl M. Spencer secretary and treasurer.

FINDS CAMBRIDGE WONDERFUL CITY

Colonel Aldrich Says It Has Grown and Prospered Exceedingly During His 80 Years' Absence.

"In no city that I have visited in the West and the South have I seen so great changes and improvements in solid growth and prosperity as in Cambridge," is the compliment paid the university city by Col. M. A. Aldrich, who has returned after an absence of 30 years. Colonel Aldrich is well known in newspaper and literary circles throughout New England, and has achieved a reputation as author, editor, lecturer and soldier. He is accompanied by his wife, the Rev. Alice Phillips Aldrich, a noted lecturer and writer.

"Cambridge is a wonderful, wonderful city," declares Colonel Aldrich, "a city of historic memories, of immortal associations, of learning and genius, of magnificent homes, of cultivated people, of splendid growth and prosperity. And now, after this visit, I shall remember it also as one of the great manufacturing centers of the world."

LYNN WATER BOARD PLANS TRIP.

LYNN, Mass.—The water board and committee on water supply are considering an invitation to inspect the ozone system of water purification in Baltimore at the expense of the United Water Improvement Company of Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE.

The gymnasium classes of the Y. W. C. A. opens today at 5 Temple street.

The police have received special instructions to prosecute all persons having in their possession unlicensed dogs.

The Cambridge Crafts Guild opens today at 12 Appian way.

The Cambridge Public School Association, which was organized last spring, will hold a meeting tonight in the office of the Rindge Manual Training school, at which will be discussed plans for the first fall meeting of the association.

All industrial and educational classes at the Y. W. C. A. begin this week.

CHELSEA.

The retail Clerks Association is making an effort to have all the merchants of the city agree to early closing hours.

The officers of the Chelsea Review Club are: President, Charles W. Gould; vice-presidents, Henry S. Cardy, William H. Wyeth; secretary, William J. McClintock; treasurer, Harry W. Jones; directors, E. K. Hamill, H. D. Ferrell, E. J. Hart, S. M. Stewart, E. H. Lowell, P. J. Calley.

The officers of the debating club of the Cary Boys Club are: President, Harry Davis; vice-president, Fred Thomas; secretary, Mervin Fox.

MEDFORD.

The art class of the Medford Woman's Club has planned a series of four lectures, the first to be on architecture, Oct. 28.

The Hillside Methodist church is to give a mock trial in the Opera house Nov. 3.

The first meeting of the season of the Mystic Mens Club will be held Oct. 14.

At the annual meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Union church, the following officers were elected: President, George W. Pitts; vice-president, Allan Lee; secretary, Charles B. Stetson; treasurer, D. W. Lawson; auditor, W. F. Kilton.

NEWTON.

Residents of the Thompsonville district have been granted the use of a four-acre plot of land off Langley road for a playground by the directors of the Newton Theological Seminary.

Waldron H. Rand, Jr., has been elected a member of the executive committee of the Newton Center Playground and Social Service League.

A concert will be given at Norumbega hall this evening by the Auburndale Village Improvement Society.

HYDE PARK.

A petition that the 5:15 o'clock train from Boston be replaced is being circulated.

The East River Street Improvement Association tomorrow evening will discuss a 15-minute trolley schedule for Hyde Park.

The awards for the best collections of garden products raised by Greenwood school pupils were given to Robert Cass, Charles Thomas and Tony Garrana.

READING.

Deputy Supreme Governor Miss Cora L. Morse and staff of Lawrence will install the officers of What Cheer colony, U. O. P. F., this evening.

Security lodge, I. O. O. F., of Reading and Melrose lodge of Melrose, will unite in holding an old-fashioned barn party at the Colonial automobile clubhouse in North Reading, tomorrow evening.

EVERETT.

The Rev. A. H. Barrington of Grace Episcopal church was tendered a surprise party Saturday.

The annual ball of the Ontario Canoe Club will be held this year in the Malden auditorium, Nov. 9.

The Royal Arcanum will give a banquet to members Oct. 14.

INTEREST CENTERS IN BOSTON & MAINE NEW DIRECTORATE

(Continued from Page One.)

Rich is counsel for the road; Alexander Cochran is president of the Cochran Chemical Company and a director of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and Earl A. Ryder is private secretary to President Tuttle.

The former directors not included in the list to be proposed this year are Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence, Joseph H. White, Moses Williams, John L. Billard, Frank T. Brown.

The new board of directors of the Boston & Maine will consist of three more members than the retiring board. Of the new members four, Messrs. Baylies, Burnett, Dexter and Vail, are directors in the Boston Holding Company, which purchased the Billard stock in the interest of the New Haven. The fifth director of the holding company, F. C. Dumaine, was a member of the retiring board and will be reelected. Amory A. Lawrence is a director in the New Haven road. He is the only director of the New Haven to be elected to the Boston & Maine directorate.

BIG HARVARD CLUB RECEIVES TONIGHT

The Cosmopolitan Will Welcome Members of Student Body Who Come From Foreign Lands.

The Cosmopolitan Club of Harvard, the membership of which includes over 300 foreigners, will give a reception tonight to all new students in the university who come from foreign countries at 7 and 8 Holyoke house. The event will also mark the formal opening of the new quarters of the organization.

This reception is the beginning of what promises to be a very active year among the foreign student body of the university, according to the program now mapped out.

On Oct. 28 the club will be addressed by President Emeritus Eliot, who had much to do with its founding. For later dates the following speakers have been engaged: Ambassador Jusserand, E. Sumner Mansfield, Belgium's consul in Boston, Lincoln Steffens, Charles T. Copeland, Dr. Eduard Mayer, exchange German professor, and the Hon. John Barrett, director of the international bureau of American republics.

RECEPTION TODAY BY TELEGRAPHERS

The Boston division, 89, of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, entertained the grand officers in Pilgrim hall, 694 Washington street, today. About one hundred listened to the speakers who were H. B. Perham of St. Louis, president of the order; T. M. Pierson of St. Louis, second vice-president; George E. Goselin of Providence, secretary of the board of directors, and E. J. Manion of New Haven, general chairman. Later an informal dinner was given. The reception is under the direction of L. J. Ross, the local president.

The idea of the meeting is to bring the orders into closer relationship. Another meeting will be held this evening for the benefit of the day telegraphers.

ANDREW P. FISHER PASSES AWAY.

Andrew P. Fisher, a well-known business man of East Boston, a Mason and a prominent Grand Army man, passed away Saturday. Mr. Fisher was a past master of Bualbec lodge of Masons of East Boston.

MINISTER TO CHINA IS MADE TO EXPLAIN TO SECRETARY KNOX

(Continued from Page One.)

"preliminary conference" with Secretary Knox and Henry M. Hoyt, special counsel to the secretary.

Mr. Crane told his interviewers that upon his arrival in Washington he received a note from John W. Foster, formerly secretary of state and minister to China, and now special adviser to the Chinese legation. He declined to divulge the nature of the communication, or of a talk which he had with Mr. Foster.

"I do not know why I was summoned to Washington by Secretary Knox," Minister Crane said upon arrival. "Shortly before sailing time I received a brief telegram from Mr. Knox asking me to return to Washington at once. You know, I am a salaried man now and I had to obey the summons."

"Did you see President Taft in San Francisco?" Mr. Crane was asked.

"Yes, I had a chat with him at a dinner, but we did not have time to discuss the reasons for my recall to Washington."

"I expect to be here several days, until Thursday at least. I have reserved accommodations on the steamer sailing from San Francisco on Oct. 20. I do not know how long my business at the state department will consume."

Mr. Crane declined to discuss any phase of the far eastern situation. China and Japan early last month entered into treaties which contained provisions regarded by the state department as very surprising and possibly objectionable to this government. By these treaties Japan would secure rights in Manchuria which are held by some diplomats to be in direct violation of both the letter and the spirit of the Portsmouth treaty.

China has agreed in the treaties now under consideration that, before extending her present railway system in Manchuria, she shall consult Japan and, presumably, obtain her consent thereto. This provision is regarded as not in harmony with the declaration of Japan in the treaty of Portsmouth that she will not obstruct any measures taken by China for the development of her empire.

Another provision relating to the operation of coal mines on both sides of the Antung-Mukden & South Manchurian railway, it is thought, may be objectionable to this government as violating the policy of the "open door" inaugurated by the United States and subscribed to by Japan as well as by all of the leading powers of Europe. This "open door" policy is intended to assure "equal opportunities" to all nations to assist in the development of China without impairing her territorial integrity.

Matters of a highly confidential nature with respect to the position of the United States regarding these and other provisions of the treaties between China and Japan are alleged to have been divulged in the Chicago publication.

OPPOSE CORPORATION TAX LAW.

NEW YORK.—The executive committee of the American Association of Public Accountants, after a thorough study of the new corporation tax law, made public today a letter that it addressed to the association in which the law is condemned and which is intended as the first move to have the law amended at the next session of Congress.

MALAY STATES RUBBER EXPORTS.

SINGAPORE.—The value of the rubber exported from the Federated Malay States for the last eight months amounted to \$3,500,000, as compared with \$2,000,000 in the corresponding period last year.

PRISONERS OF WAR TO MEET.

The thirty-fourth annual reunion of the Union Ex-Prisoners of War will be held in G. A. R. hall, Salem, on Wednesday, Oct. 20.

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SOCIAL CONQUESTS IN EUROPE FOR MISS KATHERINE WRIGHT

BERLIN — Miss Katherine Wright, whose European social triumphs have not been far behind the fame won by her flying brother, Orville, was the guest of honor at a farewell luncheon given by Mrs. Stephen H. McFadden of Bambergerstrasse, one of the leading hostesses of the American colony. Miss Wright and Mrs. McFadden have just returned from a Rhine trip.

Ladies of the embassy and the consulate general and 20 others prominent in the colony life were present at the luncheon to say good-by to the guest of honor, who is leaving Berlin shortly with her brother for France and England.

Within the year this little Dayton high school teacher has been received by the King of England, the King and Queen of Spain, the German Emperor and Empress, the German crown prince and princess, and a dozen other royalties of lesser rank. "Charming" is how the Kaiserin recently described Miss Wright to Orville.

JUVISY—Nabat, Gobron and Bussan made several short flights in their aeroplanes at the tournament course this Sunday which resulted in a triumph for the Wright machine. Count de Lambert, driving it, led in all the events. Between 150,000 and 200,000 spectators witnessed the flights and were highly enthusiastic.

ST. LOUIS—Glenn H. Curtiss in his biplane made a flight Sunday around the aero field in Forest park. He covered a little more than a mile in 1 minute and 17 seconds.

LONDON—An aeroplane intended to carry 10 persons has been built by J. Farbrother and is today awaiting its first test at Windsor.

WASHINGTON—Wilbur Wright could not find any official world records to break when he resumed his work as instructor at the government's school of aviation at College park today, so he made a new one. He made a single circuit over a measured course with his biplane in 173.58. The next best time he could remember for such a performance was somewhere around a minute. He estimated that he flew about 850 feet, covering a circle with a radius of only about 135 feet. The flight was made without the use of the starting weights.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Augustus Post, secretary of the Aero Club of America, has decided that neither S. L. von Puhl nor H. S. Honeywell, pilots of the balloons St. Louis No. 3 and the Centennial, respectively, is entitled to the Lahm cup. Although each sailed more than 475 miles in the race which started from here last Monday, they failed to register for the cup, which is now in the possession of Capt. de Forrest Chandler.

A. Holland Forbes and Augustus Post, both of New York, will ascend here Tuesday in the balloon New York and try to win the cup.

CHARLES BANK DRIVE INCREASED

Seven Miles and a Half of Road Will Soon Be in Use Owing to New Rights of Way Being Prepared.

A drive along the bank of the Charles river from the new Cambridge bridge to Watertown square, a distance of about 7½ miles, passing Soldiers' Field and the United States arsenal at Watertown, will be possible within a few days.

The metropolitan park commission has accepted a right of way from the government across the Arsenal grounds, between North Beacon and Arsenal streets, a distance of three quarters of a mile. The commission already has a roadway from Watertown square to North Beacon street, and this addition takes the road as far as Arsenal street.

The Cambridge park commission has made a passable way from the new Cambridge bridge to the Boylston street bridge. After crossing the latter one can drive along the speedway to the Arsenal street bridge, and then by the new road to Watertown square. This road on the Cambridge and Watertown sides will be known as the Charles River road, as part of it is already named.

DINNER TENDERED HENRY GEORGE, JR.

An informal reception and a complimentary dinner were tendered Henry George, Jr., by the Massachusetts Single Tax League in the Twentieth Century Club rooms Saturday night. President James R. Carret presided and more than 50 members were present.

Mr. George, who has just returned from a study of conditions in Russia and Japan, described many things he had learned there. Other speakers were Prof. Robert Braun of Hungary, Miss Alice G. Herring of the single tax colony at Fairhope, Ala., and Prof. L. J. Brown of Harvard.

PRESIDENT VISITS FORTIFICATION SITE

(Continued from Page One.)

launch finally proceeding unescorted through the narrow straits into the inner harbor of San Pedro, where the city of Los Angeles has begun the expenditure of \$10,000,000 for building a deep sea harbor in conjunction with the outer harbor. The details of the harbor work were explained to the President by Lieut. C. T. Leeds of the corps of engineers, U. S. A., and the members of the local harbor commission. The party returned at noon, after a drive through San Pedro. On all sides the welcome extended the President in the little harbor town was enthusiastic.

When the special reaches Arcade station in Los Angeles at 1 o'clock the President is to be extended an official welcome by the reception committee. In automobiles, the President and his escort will proceed in parade through the city's streets.

Los Angeles is gaily decorated with the national colors and myriads of flowers. The President's automobile is decorated in yellow chrysanthemums.

In one place thousands of veterans of the civil war and the Spanish-American war will salute the President in military style. In another Chinese will be gathered. Tonight the President is to be entertained at a banquet at Shrine auditorium.

Preaches on 'Self-Control and Ruling by Majorities

FRESNO, Cal.—A third Sunday sermon was delivered by President Taft in the court house square here to many thousand hearers. His text was "He who conquereth himself is greater than he who taketh a city," and from it the President drew the lesson that popular government must always be a failure unless it is based upon sound common sense and the self-restraint that goes to make the good loser.

President Taft stopped at Merced for three hours to attend service at the Presbyterian church. His greeting at Fresno came from probably the most cosmopolitan community he has met in all his travels. A feature of the President's visit was the presentation of an address of good will from Japanese.

The President said here: "He that conquereth himself is greater than he who taketh a city. There are so many instances in little things. I like to dwell upon the importance of little things in life, for life is not made up of one great series of grandstand plays.

"Popular government we all approve of, though I think we mistake frequently ends for means. We talk about liberty as something to be accomplished as an end. Well, neither is true. Liberty is a means in the pursuit of happiness. Popular government we have, because we believe, in the long run, it is the best government.

"You have got to have some means of determining what shall direct the course of government; what shall decide; that is the majority. I don't know any other method in a popular government. We have indirect means of giving expression to that vote of the majority, but when you get down to the basis it is the control of the majority. Now you cannot have a decent popular government unless that majority can control itself; that is, unless that majority exercises the self-restraint that men with great power ought to exercise.

"If you find a system that alternates between an election and a revolution, it is because the majority and the minority do not govern themselves and do not exercise that self-restraint without which popular government is absolutely impossible. And that is the application of the text that comes home to me in thinking and dealing with countries struggling for popular government. The minority beaten in the election cannot stand defeat. It has to go to the woods. They are not good losers, and the majority are not good winners.

"Popular government is the most difficult thing to establish. And it rests in the character and self-restraint of the American people. It rests in the knowledge of the many that it has got to keep within the check of the law and constitution if the government is to be preserved. And it must rest in the view of the minority that it is much more important that the government should be sustained than that the minority should have a voice in the government. It rests in the knowledge of the majority that the rights of the minority and the individuals of the minority are exactly as sacred as the rights and the will of the individuals of the majority.

"The people rule—there is no doubt about that—but they rule according to law and under the constitution. They voluntarily and willingly placed the constitution and that form and method of expression upon themselves in order that they might act with deliberation and with the checks that were sure to secure moderate, clear-headed, well thought out policies. Now when the American people are maintaining it and supporting it as I hope they always will, they are governing themselves and are more to be credited than he that taketh a city."

CHINESE CASE SENTENCE.

It is now expected that the convicted Chinaman, Leong Gong, Hom Woon and Min Sing will be executed at the state prison at Charlestown shortly after midnight tonight.

CAMBRIDGE SUBWAY IS DOWN EIGHTEEN FEET IN WEST END

Progress of New Tunnel for Boston Elevated Railway Company Is Indicated by New Shaft Sunk at Harvard Square and Passage to Quincy Square.



CORNER OF GROVE AND PHILLIPS STREETS. Here work of excavating for the Boston end of the Cambridge subway is going on, and the advance of operations is shown by the picture.

A depth of 18 feet has been reached by the excavators for the new Cambridge subway at the junction of Grove and Phillips streets in the West End.

It was found necessary for the occupants of the dwelling on the north corner of the two streets to move, and the lower part of the building, formerly occupied by Bernard Grey, grocer, has been converted into a storehouse for the use of the contractor. The work of excavating has also necessitated changes in the gas mains and pipes on upper Grove street.

Cambridge is realizing increasingly every day that a subway is being constructed within its limits. The sinking of a shaft in Harvard square has projected the whole undertaking very prominently. The extensive work on the common has not encroached upon the traveled ways, but the new shaft in the square is a forcible reminder of what may be expected.

The Boston Elevated engineers have been working on plans by which the excavation through Harvard square to Quincy square, by the open cut method, may be done in sections, in order to hinder as little as possible the progress of traffic. In the vicinity of Linden street the engineers expect to encounter a ledge of no small proportions. Another obstacle is the subterranean water veins in and about Harvard square.

Chief Engineer Kimball's assistants have determined that it will be possible to tunnel underground from Quincy square to within about 200 feet of the city hall. To date the gangs at the Day street shaft have drifted toward Quincy square to the extent of 175 feet in length without the aid of a tunneling shield.

Although the Cambridge city government and the affected business interests have opposed the open cut method, which the railway's engineers proposed from the city hall to the West Boston bridge, it now is practically ascertained that this method will have to be used. The work will be done, however, in very short sections, that traffic may not be interfered with to a great extent.

The work in the vicinity of West Boston bridge has progressed rapidly. A singular thing in subway construction work has been a source of much investigation at that point by the Boston Elevated's engineers. A well defined crack was found in the bulkhead, or concrete roof of the subway structure something practically unheard of in subway construction. As a possible preventive they have inaugurated a change in the method of reinforcement.

The railway's engineers say four and a half years at least and probably six months longer will be required to complete the work.

LOCAL SURVEYOR'S IDEA IS APPROVED

Changes Recommended by Mr. McCarthy for Steamship Inspection Will Be Laid Before Congress.

Surveyor of the Port Jeremiah J. McCarthy today received a letter from United States Commissioner of Navigation E. T. Chamberlain, in answer to recommendations made by the Boston official several days ago, urging that some action should be taken by the United States government relative to the surveys at American ports having jurisdiction over passenger steamships from contiguous territory.

Commissioner Chamberlain's communication stated that the recommendations of the surveyor were well worth considering and that the matter would be called to the attention of Congress.

The surveyor stated that he believed it a farce for the government to have jurisdiction over passenger steamships coming from certain foreign ports and nothing to say concerning those from Canada, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Attention has also been called to the ferries plying between Boston and East Boston and East Boston and Chelsea. At present there is no regulation governing the number of passengers these boats can carry.

ACTIVE SEASON FOR MALDEN CLUB

The Maplewood New Century Club of Malden will open its season Oct. 11, when Mrs. Samuel H. Mildram, monologist, will be the entertainer.

The club membership has now reached its limit of 150 and a waiting list has been established. An active season, with meetings the second and fourth Mondays of each month, is planned.

During the season there will be an entertainment provided by club talent, lectures on music, literature and travel and discussion of current topics and civic situations. The committee on legislative matters will have charge of one evening and will secure some representative member of the Legislature as a speaker, together with the Hon. Arthur M. Wellman, an ex-senator.

PRISON FOR TITLED SUFFRAGETTE.

NEW CASTLE, Eng.—Lady Constance Lytton and Mrs. D. N. Brailsford, who were arrested here Saturday following a suffragette's outburst against David Lloyd-George, the chancellor of the exchequer, were today sentenced each to a month's imprisonment.

BIG PAYROLLS AT LYNN.

LYNN, Mass.—The manufacturers of this city have increased their business to such an extent this year that \$375,000 in cash is required each week to pay the wages of their employees, or \$19,500,000 a year.

JUDGE HOLDS COURT TO TRY STEEL CASES IN QUIET QUARTERS

(Continued from Page One.)

ago at Brockton, when Judge Harris was sitting on a case and ordered it heard outside the court house for a similar reason.

Seldom if ever has a criminal trial in Boston been conducted with such a unique setting as was given this trial today.

The "bench" was established on the stage beneath the life-sized painting of Daniel Sharp Ford, flanked on either side by draped American flags.

The clerk's desk and witness stand were located on the floor of the hall directly in front of the large table used by Judge Harris. The jurors were located on the main floor at the right of the "bench," while the regular stations of the court crier and other court officers were established on the main floor, in the same relative positions as those which they occupy in the court house, each having a large easy chair and a small pedestal table in place of the usual desk.

Long tables usually used for banquet purposes were supplied for the use of the district attorney, the counsel for the defense and the newspaper men.

As soon as court was opened Charles E. Fouhy was recalled to the witness stand to continue his direct testimony relative to the use of the card index which District Attorney Arthur D. Hill placed in evidence on Thursday, on which day the witness was on the stand the entire day.

During the examination of Mr. Fouhy on Thursday more than 100 typewritten pages were covered in recording the testimony and the interruptions of counsel for the defense, and but 15 questions and answers were recorded on these 100 pages of court record.

EDDA CLUB WORK BEGINS TONIGHT

Harvard Scandinavians Will Teach Countrymen English at Meetings in Prospect Union.

The Edda Club, which is composed of Scandinavian students at Harvard University, tonight will begin its winter work among the Scandinavians of Greater Boston in the Prospect Union, Cambridge. The members of the club believe that their fellow countrymen, many of whom are new citizens, will be benefited by instruction in the correct use of English.

So far as known this is the first time that university students have started a campaign to teach English to immigrants of their own nationality. Other clubs at Harvard composed of students of foreign nationality are planning to follow the Edda Club's example and similar societies in other universities are waiting to see the result of the present experiment.

On Oct. 23 the club will have a general rally of Scandinavians. At the meeting several men will speak, among them Professor Schofield and R. L. Grun, an instructor in Harvard and chairman of the committee in charge.

NO COLUMBUS DAY LOCALLY.

Columbus day, Oct. 12, which is a legal holiday in the state of New York and in some other parts of the country, is not a legal holiday in Massachusetts and it was said at the office of the secretary of state today that no official observance of the day would take place in Massachusetts.

CHANGES FOR BATTLESHIPS.

WASHINGTON—While they are at the navy yards, whether they are bound following their participation in the Hudson-Fulton celebration, new turret training gear is to be installed on the battleships Louisiana, Minnesota and Vermont. Other changes will also be made.

EXPRESS OFFICE IS ROBBED.

SEATTLE, Wash.—One man robbed the office of the Great Northern Express Company, at the King street station early this morning, securing several sacks of gold and silver and a large amount of paper money, the total amount running into the thousands.

TECH INSTRUCTOR RESIGNS.

Harold A. Bruce has resigned as assistant instructor of the department of physical training at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and will go to Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., where he will become head of the gymnasium instruction.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY MEETING.

The Rev. Anson Titus of Somerville will read a paper on "Mme. Sarah Knight, a Gentlewoman of Boston; Her Diary, 1704, and Her Times, 1666-1720," at the meeting of the Bostonian Society in the old State House Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BEVERLY HEARING TOMORROW.

BEVERLY, Mass.—A hearing will be given before Judge Dodge in the federal court, Boston, tomorrow morning on the taking of the Foster estate, Railroad avenue and Rantoul street, to enlarge the federal building site.

SOMERVILLE EVENING SCHOOL.

Superintendent Charles S. Clark of the Somerville public schools announces the registration figures for the public evening schools at the end of the first week of operation as 879 pupils.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OPENS ITS SESSION IN HOLYOKE

(Continued from Page One.)

educated. We want playgrounds. We want the people to interest themselves in the welfare of the child. We want each city to establish municipal nurseries for children where the widowed mother is compelled to toil to maintain a home.

"Organized labor should have a representative on commissions appointed not only in the commonwealth but also by the various towns and cities. It seems that in the appointment of commissions especially where labor is directly interested, labor gets no recognition.

"We want fair play from the law makers. We don't want party politics or politicians drawing the line on labor legislation. I hope the day is not far away when legislation in the interest of the wage earners will meet with better success. The Massachusetts state branch, A. F. of L., must always be free from political entanglements."

PEARY STATEMENT READY TO BE GIVEN

(Continued from Page One.)

authoritative source through which the present information regarding Commander Peary's report was obtained.

NEW YORK—Commander Peary, through Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, has sent the following cable from New York to ex-President Roosevelt at Nairobi, British West Africa, then to be forwarded to the interior:

"Your farewell was a royal mascot; the pole is ours. Peary."

Mr. Bridgman explains that the message would have been sent earlier but for Commander Peary's ignorance of Mr. Roosevelt's address.

PARIS—The University of France and the Geographical Society have decided to invite Commander Robert E. Peary to lecture in Paris on his Arctic trip after he has made his appearance in London.

CINCINNATI—Dr. Cook, when asked if he would make an immediate reply when the Peary broadcast was fired against him charging he had never reached the north pole, replied: "If the charges are the same vague, indefinite statements that have been made heretofore, I shall pass them by unnoticed and await the conclusions of the scientists of Copenhagen University, who will pass upon the complete record and all data of my trip."

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Commodore Harworth-Booth of the British warship Brilliant, in the name of the imperial government, has formerly taken over the Newfoundland sealing steamer Terranova which will carry the Scott Antarctic expedition southward.

READING FREIGHT HOUSE EXTENSION

READING, Mass.—A substantial addition to Reading's freight house is to be built shortly, thus relieving cramped quarters and inconveniences existing over a period of several years. Reading is also working for a new passenger station on the Boston & Maine railroad and the abolition of the grade crossings in the town.

FIGURES DISPLAY INDIAN INCREASE

WASHINGTON—The popular idea that the American Indians are decreasing in number is dissipated by official figures showing that today there are more than 300,000 red men in the United States.

The increase in population of about 40,000 during the last two decades is attributed to the government's constant effort to uplift the race to the level of contemporary civilization.

ORIGINAL QUAKER CITY CELEBRATES

SALEM, N. J.—Jerseyites hereabouts celebrated the twenty-fourth anniversary of the landing of John Fenwick in October, 1675. Former Governor Stokes was the orator of the day. Salem was the first permanent English settlement in New Jersey as well as the first Quaker settlement in America. John Fenwick sailed from London, settling here.

FEDERAL SUPREME COURT HAS RECORD DOCKET THIS YEAR

(Continued from Page One.)

on the calendar for this week may not be argued for some time. The cases should be reached by Thursday, but it is stated today that the government may ask a reassignment, one reason being the temporary absence from the bench of Associate Justice Moody.

The tobacco cases represent, perhaps, the most important prosecution ever attempted by the government under the Sherman anti-trust law—an attempt to prevent an alleged combine whose total capitalization is nearly \$400,000,000 from doing an interstate business—and a full court is desired.

The supreme court has before it the petition for rehearing in the famous Shipp contempt case. On the last day of the 1908-09 calendar Sheriff James F. Shipp, his deputy, Gilson, and Williams, Nolan, Padgett and Mays, members of an alleged mob that lynched Ed Johnson, a negro, at Chattanooga, after his execution had been stayed by order of the supreme court of the United States were permitted to file a petition for rehearing. Final decision in this matter is expected some time this month.

The calendar for this week, in addition to the cases noted, includes half a dozen more of unusual interest—including the litigation over Oklahoma Indian land grants, the "cotton leak" scandal, and the fight over distribution of coal cars by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in West Virginia.

Justice Peckham was absent at today's session, in addition to Justice Moody, not yet having returned from his vacation. He will be here later in the week.

RUSSELL DEFENSE CONTINUES TODAY

Testimony in the intricate Russell will case, wherein a man claiming to be Daniel Blake Russell, Jr., and thus entitled to a share of the \$500,000 Daniel Blake Russell estate, was continued today at the Middlesex probate court, East Cambridge, before Judge George R. Lawton.

The line of testimony now being presented by the defense is an accumulation of evidence introduced in an attempt to prove that the claimant is James D. Ruseau of Massena, N. Y.

Joseph F. Amson of Malone, N. Y., was recalled to the stand to conclude his testimony of Friday. Examined by Senator Simpson, he stated that James Ruseau had worked for his father in 1889, and that he understood that D. B. Russell had been in Malone a week when Detective Nash approached him and said that he had been shadowing Russell. A photograph of the claimant was shown him by the detective, which he had identified as Ruseau only after Nash had assured him that such was the fact.

Benjamin J. White, a constable of Brasher, N. Y., and a carpenter by trade, stated that James Ruseau worked for him in the years 1889-90. Ruseau had told him that he was married, had spoken of his brothers William, Joseph and Louis, and had said that his father lived in Stockholm, N. Y.

Thomas Wilson, a farmer of Louisville, identified several photographs as representing James Ruseau.

Joseph C. Fielding, a detective connected with the Pinkerton agency, at St. Paul, Minn., testified to procuring the marriage record of James D. Russell and Teresa Moore, which occurred at Wabash, Minn., in 1890.

Fielding saw the claimant, D. B. Russell while the latter was working in a field near Dickinson, N. D. The detective introduced himself to Russell as a Mr. Crawford, seeking information on behalf of the executors of the Russell will. After an expression of some suspicion, Russell talked freely of his home and early life, describing his father's house and telling of the incidents leading up to his departure from home. He at that time mentioned Aunt Hannah, Uncle Tom, and neighbors Frenck, Coleman and Hodge. He also gave the names of neighbors in Malone. He said he had been made a Mason in 1889.

JAPAN REPORTED IN GOOD STANDING

TOKIO—Peter A. Jay, secretary of the Embassy and charge d'affaires to Ambassador O'Brien, called at the foreign office today to pay his respects to Prince Ito, president of the privy council, who leaves here Thursday for a month's tour of Manchuria.

After the conference Mr. Jay announced that he had received unofficial assurances that America has no reasons to feel uneasy regarding Japan's intentions of maintaining the "open-door" policy and keeping the spirit of equal opportunity agreement.

A CHILD CAN HANDLE IT WITH EASE

One of the reasons of the popularity of our De Luxe—Java silk floss mattress is its extreme lightness. Add to this its cleanliness, elasticity and recuperative powers (through the reviving influence of sunlight and air) and we have an ideal mattress. The price \$15.00, freight prepaid east of the Mississippi. May we send one? Money back on return of the mattress for any reason whatever.

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UNIQUE NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN TO START FOR AID OF MISSIONS

Laymen's Movement Among Protestant Churches of Entire United States Launched This Week.

MANY BIG MEETINGS

NEW YORK—Unique in the history of religious movements is the national missionary campaign which will be launched this week by the Laymen's Missionary Movement, representing the laymen of all the Protestant churches in the United States.

In 75 principal cities, East and West, North and South, men's missionary conventions will be held, at which an aggregate attendance of more than 100,000 men is expected.

Ten thousand men are now serving on local committees in preparation for the meetings. President Taft heads the list of over 200 speakers who will be heard throughout the winter. This list includes prominent public men, officers of army and navy, newspaper men, bankers, business and professional men, ministers, mission board secretaries, and missionaries.

The announced object of the campaign is to arouse the Protestant churches of the United States to a realization that the opportunities for missionary work all over the world are greater than ever before and secure especially the cooperation of the men of the churches in a great increase of support for the missionary boards and societies. The Laymen's Missionary Movement does not raise any money, but seeks to stimulate men of all churches to give more generously through their regular church channels.

The campaigns will open at Buffalo on Oct. 16. The meetings during the first two weeks will include Cleveland, and some of the cities of the East and South. In November, the circuit will swing along the eastern coast and include Providence, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. It will swing as far west as Detroit in December.

COUNTY CHURCHES TO HOLD SESSION

KEENE, N. H.—The annual meeting of the Cheshire county conference of Congregational churches will be held tomorrow and Wednesday at the First Congregational church in this city. The general theme will be "The Spiritual Work of the Church."

There will be addresses by Mrs. Edward S. Tead of Boston and Mrs. M. M. Cressette of North China Tuesday afternoon and in the evening the Rev. Edward Norton of Quincy, Mass., will speak. Wednesday the speakers will be the Rev. E. R. Smith of Concord, Wilhelm Leeman, and Minot S. Hartwell of Hinsdale. Principal J. M. Rhodes of the state normal school here also will speak.

BUDGET SPEECH BY CHANCELLOR

NEWCASTLE, Eng.—David Lloyd George, the chancellor of the exchequer, gave to an audience of 4000 what he called a "plain talk" on the subject of the budget.

"We are going to send that bill up to the House of Lords and get all the taxes or none," said the chancellor. He said if the House of Lords tore up the constitution by interfering with the money bill they would force a revolution.

EXPENSE OF FOOD IN ARMY GREATER

WASHINGTON—The increased cost of living is noticed by the war department. For 1909-1900 the daily ration of a soldier cost Uncle Sam 19.65 cents per day, or on the basis of present enlisted strength of the army \$15,720 every day in the year. Now the commissary general figures out that it is costing 21.5 cents per soldier per day, or \$17,200 per diem for the whole army. The grocery bill will be just \$1,540,200 bigger for 1909-1910 than it was 12 months ago.

JAPAN SURE OF NO OFFICIAL PROTEST

LONDON—A despatch to the Times from Tokio says that not the least credence is attached to the rumors that the United States will protest the Manchurian agreement. The newspapers remark upon the absurdity of such action two months after the agreement reached Washington. It is believed the rumors are the preface to investments of American capital in China and are intended to pave the way for such investments.

SULTAN'S DIAMONDS TO BE SOLD.

PARIS—Diamond connoisseurs are gathering in Paris today in anticipation of the early auction of a large number of fine diamonds, the property of Abdul Aziz, former Sultan of Morocco, who disposed of them 22 months ago for \$240,000.

PROVIDENCE SEEKS SCHOOL HEAD.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—It is understood that the school officials have made overtures for the services of Homer P. Lewis, superintendent of schools in Worcester, to become superintendent of the Providence schools. The salary is \$5500.

DECLARES NEW ENGLAND COAL USERS MULCTED OF MILLIONS

The fuel supply committee appointed a year and a half ago by the Boston Merchants Association, now merged with the Chamber of Commerce, has completed its report, which will shortly be submitted. According to reliable forecasts it can be stated that the report will show how, through a lack of modern equipment and facilities, tremendous sums, involving millions of dollars, have been wasted each year by consumers, which could be saved by the introduction of modern methods and new equipment.

"Realizing that the question of fuel supply to the industrial and domestic consumers of New England is just as important as that of supplying food to each individual body," says this week's issue of the Black Diamond, "certain leading manufacturers and fuel engineers set about to devise some plan whereby the consumption of coal could be lessened or its cost decreased. This movement led to the appointment of the committee known as the fuel supply committee."

"For a year this committee has done valiant work. There is no avenue of information they have not explored. There

is no question as regards transportation and the delivery of coal after it reaches the consumers that they have not studied. The committee has gone even further in its investigations and it is believed that it will soon make a showing as regards discriminatory railroad rates on all-rail coal that will result in investigation at the hands of those in authority, which, it is believed, will result in rates being equalized, which will mean a reduction at hundreds of receiving points.

"The purpose of the report is to impart to the fuel consumer such information as will enable him to select the coal best suited for his needs and to have it transported and handled by the most economical methods."

It is the opinion in well-informed circles that reform is now needed in methods of transportation and burning of coal throughout the country, and that nowhere is a change more urgent than in New England, where the cost of coal to consumers yearly exceeds \$100,000,000, two-thirds of which goes for the transportation and handling between the mines and the consumers' bins. About 425,000,000 tons of coal are mined annually in the United States.

REPORT SHOWS HUMBLE BRICK VALUABLE CLAY PRODUCT

WASHINGTON—The report of the United States geological survey on the clay-working industries in 1908, just issued, shows that the total value of the brick and tile products, which include brick of all kinds, sewer pipe, architectural terra cotta, fireproofing, hollow building tile or blocks, stove lining, and all kinds of tile, was \$108,062,207, a decrease of a little over 16 per cent from the value for 1907.

Every state and territory contributed to the 1908 total. Ohio was the leader, reporting products valued at \$15,915,703, or 14.73 per cent of the whole. Pennsylvania, which has heretofore been the leading producer of these wares, was second in 1908, reporting products valued at \$13,566,479, or 12.55 per cent of the total. Illinois was the third state in value of products, reporting \$10,752,160 worth of brick and tile products, or 9.95 per cent of the whole. No other state reported brick and tile wares valued at as much as \$10,000,000. New York being fourth with \$7,270,981.

Common brick is the most valuable of all products of clay, those for 1908 being valued at \$44,765,014, or 41.43 per cent of all brick and tile products. In 1907 the common brick products of the country were valued at \$58,785,491, so that the decrease in value was nearly 24 per cent.

The number of common brick reported was 7,811,046,000, compared with 9,795,698,000 in 1907, a loss of 20.26 per cent. The average price per thousand at

the kiln decreased from \$6 in 1907 to \$5.73 in 1908. Illinois is the largest producer of common brick, reporting 1,119,224,000. These brick were valued at \$4.32 per thousand. New York, while second in production, was first in value of product.

The most striking features of the report are the decrease in every variety of product except two, vitrified paving brick and drain tile. Vitrified paving brick showed a gain of 101,877,000 in quantity and \$1,003,193 in value, an increase of 11.63 and 10.39 per cent respectively. The average value for this variety of brick was \$10.90 per thousand in 1908 and \$11.02 in 1907. Ohio is the leading producer of this variety of brick, reporting 327,718,000 in 1908, valued at \$3,232,335, or \$9.86 per thousand; this represents 33.50 per cent of the entire product and 30.33 per cent of the entire value.

The drain-tile industry flourished in 1908, notwithstanding the depression in other branches of trade. The total value of this product was \$8,661,476, a gain of 26.18 per cent over 1907. Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois were the leading producing states. These four states with Michigan reported 90 per cent of the total product. The use of drain tile is spreading, 39 states reporting it in 1908.

All other important products showed large decreases in value of output except sewer pipe, which showed the comparatively small decline of \$479,114, or 4.17 per cent. The value of this product in 1908 was \$11,003,731.

What Other Editors Are Saying

THE agitation for good roads continues throughout the country with unabated interest, and the press is giving active support to the reform. The following selections from exchanges of The Christian Science Monitor reveal the lively interest taken by the editors:

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER—It has come to be understood and acknowledged that good roads can only be secured through a cooperation in which all the resources of the nation shall in one way or another be combined, and in this and other states large appropriations have been made out of the state treasury to supplement or displace the local levy.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT—The postoffice department proposes to promote the good roads movement by withholding the benefits of the rural delivery in localities where the roads are bad. This is the right kind of taxation.

DENTON (Tex.) RECORD-CHRONICLE—Two hundred and fifty million dollars a year is the toll America pays for its bad roads, and above what the cost would be were they as good as European roads. Bad roads, like the protective tariff, are an indirect tax that we feel only in the aggregate, yet which is an omnipresent factor in the cost of living.

NEW YORK HERALD—It is a poor sort of a tiller of the soil these days who does not understand the vital bearing of good roads upon his income and general happiness.

DALLAS (Tex.) NEWS—There is no more sense in using bad roads upon which to haul wheat to market than in employing scythes to harvest the grain with. There is as much progress shown in the making of good roads as in the use of improved farm implements, or in the raising of thoroughbred stock.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL—Every farm that fronts upon a good turnpike sells for more than an equally fertile farm that is connected with the nearest good turnpike by a rough road or lane. The bluegrass farm that is connected with a good turnpike by a dirt road not only sells for a good deal less per acre than a farm of the same degree of fertility better "located," but is also much more difficult to sell.

LOS ANGELES TIMES—With the impetus of the appropriation made by Los Angeles county and the very handsome one made by San Diego county, with work in actual progress in all the other counties being paid for out of the regular county revenues, we shall have in the next couple of years a system of highways covering the whole of southern

California which will mean very much to the tourists who come to this continental playground and to the orchardists who have such heavy crop tonnage to transport from their farms to the railroad stations.

KANSAS CITY STAR—Every road in Kansas should be a good road, whether it is of earth, macadam or of any other material. Kansas is entirely too progressive and too rich to justify any prostration of the state in maintaining mud roads.

WORCESTER (Mass.) TELEGRAM—This country needs better roads, but in the West and South more than in the East. There are many movements for making the roads better, but the direct work of the railroad men among the agricultural farmers along the lines of their rails has aroused the most potent interest.

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN—A New Yorker writes to the Sun that the principal cause of the high cost of farm products is bad country roads. Well, the roads will have to be improved or the farmers can't use the automobiles they are all buying.

RED MEN COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS

KEENE, N. H.—The great council of Red Men of New Hampshire has elected officers as follows: Great sachem, John P. Young, Manchester; great senior sagamore, William T. Wallace, Milton; great junior sagamore, Murrie E. Griffiths, Claremont; great prophet, James E. Chandler, Keene; great chief of records, Harrie M. Young, Manchester; great keeper of wampum, Frank E. Brigham, Salmon Falls.

COLUMBUS DAY A HOLIDAY.

NEW YORK—Columbus day, Oct. 12, the anniversary of the discovery of the western world by Christopher Columbus, the Italian navigator, under the patronage of Spain, will be celebrated tomorrow for the first time as a legal holiday in this state.

APPOINT E. S. PHINNEY.

The justices of the superior court have appointed Edmund S. Phinney as assistant clerk in place of George A. Drury, who recently resigned.

CAMPAIGN IN STATE WILL BE UNDER WAY DURING THIS WEEK

Most Active Off-Year Contest in Several Years Is Expected to Draw Prominent Democrats for Speeches.

SENATOR IS COMING

This week will see the political campaign in Massachusetts making headway. The stumping will be on in earnest, and it will be a long hamlet which will not before Nov. 2 hear both sides of the mooted questions involved. It is likely, indeed, to be the most active off-year campaign for some years, for the lively canvass proposed by the Democratic state committee will be duplicated by the Republicans everywhere.

The Democrats expect to have among other speakers from outside the state United States Senator Gore of Oklahoma and several congressmen, and Ex-Governor Douglas of Brockton is scheduled for at least one speech at Brockton later on. Mr. Douglas is not a good speaker, but he is strong in his city, and his utterances will have some weight in the state. The Republicans may have some speakers from other states, but so far no engagements have been made for any but home speakers.

The busy weeks ahead will very likely develop some indication of how the voters regard the issues presented for their consideration, but thus far the two opposing parties fail to get much of a line on how they stand. The Democrats hope that the tariff issue will help them a good deal, but they are anxious to know in advance how much. They also look for an increased vote by reason of the labor issue against Governor Draper, but there is little to indicate it. It is not a new issue, but it may cut more figure than last year.

The Republican state committee as in previous years has a press committee, of which ex-Representative Charles H. Adams of Melrose, connected with the Boston Advertiser, is chairman, and Representative George C. Fairbanks of the Natick Bulletin, Charles H. Hastings of the Lynn Item, A. P. Langtry of the Springfield Union, and Dr. A. E. Winslow of Somerville, editor of the Journal of Education, are members. This committee will aid in the newspaper work for the ticket.

The attempts of the Democracy to get together are meeting with fairly good success. The meeting of chairmen of city and town committees in conference with ex-Senator Vahey and Eugene N. Foss, candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor respectively, Saturday resulted in getting out a good attendance, and the Democratic leaders seem to feel in better spirits than they have for some time. To these chairmen Mr. Foss expressed his willingness to contribute his share to the legitimate expenses of the campaign, and declared that the amount of money he had spent in previous fights had been overestimated. In his opinion, he said, the Republican party was serving a class rather than the people.

It is some years now since the Democratic party has made very much of a campaign in Massachusetts, largely because the men in charge of the party machinery lacked the confidence of the better element therein. The Springfield pink ticket convention, which moved more of a mob than a convention, has been an unfortunate affair for the organization for the last two years and drove away a good many men who had for years been staunch Democrats. Some of these men are returning, but a number will probably never again vote the Democratic ticket.

The district attorney contest has hardly begun, but the interest in this, and in plans 1 and 2 of the city charter, is likely to result in a record-breaking vote in Boston. This will no doubt be a good thing for the Republicans, and bring out a good many of their voters who do not usually come out except in presidential years. As the Democrats are pretty sure to come out anyway, it will be a big vote and Republicans will not be obliged to make much of an effort in this city compared with what they would have had to do otherwise.

It is evident that the Democratic organization has got together in the district attorney contest, and that nearly its solid strength will be cast for Mr. Pelletier for that office. Of course there is a big independent vote in the Democratic party which in late years has broken away from party dictation, and which votes quite as it likes in many things. It is from this vote that District-Attorney Hill will get his assistance to a reelection. The county is nearly 10,000 Democratic normally, as near as it can be estimated, and Mr. Hill will therefore have to get 5000 or more Democratic votes to win.

The friends of the district attorney feel that he is pretty sure of at least that number, and that with a full Republican vote he is almost certain of success. However, they are working as diligently as if it were a much closer fight, and taking no chances. A good many prominent Democrats are satisfied that the best thing the county can do is to elect Mr. Hill. Some of these men say so with great frankness, and their influence will be considerable.

FRANCE TO PENSION WORKMEN.

PARIS—Prime Minister Briand, speaking at Perigueux preparatory to the opening of the Chamber of Deputies on Oct. 19, said the government's first act would be to pass laws for pensions for workmen. He favored collaboration between capital and labor by participation in profits.

Aeroplane Record Rules Are Urged



LOUIS PAULHAN ON HIS AEROPLANE, VOISIN TYPE. A prominent French aeronaut, who made a world-wide reputation at Rheims and at one time during that contest was holder of the record. He took third prize in the Prix de la Champagne. He is competing at Juvisy.

PARIS—An important point has been raised in France on the question of the validity of the aeroplane flights. A performance not officially observed by the timekeepers of the Aero Club de France, strictly speaking, cannot rank as a record. But it is claimed that one carefully timed by competent men ought to be accredited quite as well as other aerial performances. Very few accepted aeroplane flights have been officially timed, and the uncertainty as to the hour and place at which the attempts are made renders it well nigh impossible for official timekeepers to supervise all the performances. Efforts are being made in France to increase the number of Aero Club timekeepers. Joint international action is recommended.

The principal records made to date have been:

Oct. 23, 1906—Santos-Dumont, 27 yards, France.
Nov. 12, 1906—Santos-Dumont, 240 yards, France.
Oct. 26, 1907—Farman, 843 yards, France.
Jan. 11, 1908—Farman, 1200 yards in 1m. and 55s.
Jan. 13, 1908—Farman, 1 kilometer, France (winning prize of \$10,000).
March 21, 1908—Farman, France, 2m. and 15s.
April 11, 1908—Delagrang, 6m. and 15s.
May 22, 1908—Farman, 6m., Belgium.
May 30, 1908—Delagrang, 15m. and 20s., Italy.
July 4, 1908—Curtiss, 1 mile, America (winning Scientific American trophy).
July 7, 1908—Farman, 20m. and 20s. (winning prize of \$2000), France.
Sept. 6, 1908—Delagrang, 28m. and 55s., France.

NAHANT TO BOOM FIRE DEPARTMENT

NAHANT, Mass.—The local fire department is to be reorganized.

It is proposed not only to increase the efficiency of the department in the matter of apparatus, but to do away with horse-drawn vehicles entirely and substitute automobile fire apparatus of the latest type.

This will be the recommendation of the special committee on fire department reorganization, appointed by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, moderator, at the last town meeting. The report of that committee will be acted on at a special meeting to be held Tuesday evening.

DEMOCRATS TALK THRICE TONIGHT

Democratic candidate for Governor James H. Vahey and Eugene N. Foss, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, will speak tonight at rallies to be held in Haverhill, Lawrence and Lowell. Tuesday the candidates will be heard in New Bedford and Fall River. It is expected that these rallies will enliven matters in the Democratic ranks. Winthrop H. Fairbanks of Sudbury was nominated at Concord Saturday evening as the Democratic candidate for representative for the thirteenth Middlesex district.

NEW SYNAGOGUE IS OPENED.

The new synagogue of the Mishkan Tefillah congregation in Malden, at 48 Granville street, was opened Sunday night with Mayor Richards participating, with ceremonies accompanied by a choir and instrumental music. The dedication was performed by Rabbi H. S. Shober of the congregation Hadraeth Israel, Roxbury.

MEN'S CHURCH BODY GATHERS THIS WEEK AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

First Meeting in Connection With Brotherhood of St. Andrew Convention Will Be Held Wednesday.

CLOSES ON SUNDAY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—This week, commencing Wednesday evening, Providence will be the convention city of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. Hundreds of delegates from all over the nation are expected.

The program for the meetings is as follows:

Wednesday, Oct. 13—At 8 o'clock p.m., "The Quiet Hour," conducted by Bishop Codman of Maine, at St. Stephen's church.

Thursday, Oct. 14—Opening meeting of convention, Grace church, 8 a. m., address by Bishop McVickar of Rhode Island. At 2:30 p. m. in All Saints church the Rev. R. P. Williams, rector of Trinity church, Washington, D. C., will speak on "Charge to the Brotherhood." In the evening at the Mathewson Street Methodist church, G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, Worcester, the Rev. Paul B. Hull, of Mirfield, Eng., will speak on the "Consecration of the Boyhood."

Friday, Oct. 15—Business meetings.

Saturday, Oct. 16—In the evening the preparation meeting for the annual corporation session will be held at St. Stephen's church. The Rev. P. B. Bull will officiate.

Sunday, Oct. 17—Anniversary sermon, St. John's church, 10:45 a. m., by the Rev. F. J. Kinsman, bishop of Delaware. At 2:30 p. m., mass meeting for boys at Mathewson Street Methodist church, with address by the Rev. P. B. Bull. At 3:30 p. m., mass meeting in the Providence opera house for men, and addresses by the Rev. Thomas F. Gailor and George Wharton-Pepper. The evening service at 7:30 o'clock will be in All Saints church, with speaking by Bishop Grafton of Wisconsin. This will be followed by the farewell service of the convention.

CHORAL SOCIETY OF ENDEAVORERS

A new choral society composed of members of the Christian Endeavor societies of Greater Boston will hold its first meeting in Ford hall next Saturday evening. The originator of this organization is Samuel W. Cole, an instructor at the New England Conservatory of Music, who will act as its conductor.

It is already planned to give one or two concerts this winter, probably in Symphony hall, of such works as Sullivan's "Prodigal Son" and Gounod's "Gallia." As there are about 5000 Christian Endeavorers in Greater Boston, it is expected that a good-sized organization made up of good singers will be the result of the project.

D. A. R. SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

WAUKESHA, Wis.—At the state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution the officers were re-elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. Ogden H. Weathers, Janesville; vice regent, Mrs. E. H. Van Ostrand, Antigo; secretary, Miss Carrie B. Smith, Fort Atkinson; treasurer, Mrs. George F. Gilkey, Oshkosh. "The Star of Wisconsin," composed by Mrs. Ogden H. Weathers of Janesville, was adopted as the official state ballad.

DR. J. P. REYNOLDS PASSES ON.

Dr. John Phillips Reynolds of Marlboro street, a nephew of Wendell Phillips and a grandson of John Phillips, the first mayor of Boston, passed away at his home Sunday. His wife was Miss Jane Minot Revere, a granddaughter of Paul Revere.

Boston Nursery for Blind Babies

We come once more to the public who have so generously responded in the past to our appeals for the blind babies to ask for the money to meet our last payments for the new nursery building now in process of construction.

We are in need of \$10,000 before January, 1910.

Contributions to be sent to
MRS. ISABEL GREELEY,
29 University Road, Brookline.



DRAMATIC CONTEST IS ENDED BY MAYOR JOHNSON'S VICTORY

It Cost Cleveland's Executive
a Fortune, But He Kept
Up the Effort to Secure a
Three-Cent Fare.

LIMIT SET TO PROFIT

CLEVELAND—It is a unique contest in the history of street railway fares that Mayor Tom L. Johnson has just virtually won. He has been engaged in a strenuous effort to make a three-cent rate practical and effective for the street railway system of this city during the greater part of a decade.

By the terms of settlement of the street railway controversy now reached, three cents is fixed as the fare to be charged by the Cleveland Railway Company at the outset. The rate may have to be fixed at four cents later, but at no time will the rate of fare be greater than will enable the company to secure earnings of more than 6 per cent. on the value of its property.

Judge Robert W. Taylor of the United States court has consented to act as referee to determine the property value and fix the maximum rate of fare.

It is agreed that the city shall give to the company a 25-year franchise, revocable at any time any detail of the contract is violated.

Judge Taylor has intimated that he will make the maximum fare four cents, but if the company can make a 6 per cent profit with three-cent fares, and many believe it can, the fare cannot be increased. The agreement is on a sliding-scale basis.

A maximum ticket rate of seven for 25 cents and one cent transfers will probably be established.

There is probably no parallel in history to Cleveland's long traction war. It has been marked by every device that could be thought of in a contest for so high a stake. While Mayor Johnson was endeavoring to reach the public square with an opposition traction system which he started, the conflict with the old established company became extremely dramatic.

Mayor Johnson at midnight one night threw hundreds of workmen into the main street in an effort to lay a superficial track on top of the pavement before the company could obtain an injunction to stop him.

The work progressed for only two hours and was unfinished when the wakeful lawyers stopped it by court writ. Trolley poles were set up in barrels of gravel, so hastily was the work done. The track was never used.

Mayor Johnson's greatest difficulties began when he formed the Municipal Traction Company, of which he was president. He established three-cent fares, but lost his own fortune in doing it. The fight was bitter and costly and the lines were forced into a receiver-ship.

CHURCH SOCIETY HOLDS ELECTION

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The sixteenth annual convention of the East Pennsylvania conference, Keystone League of Christian Endeavor, elected the following officers:

President, I. J. Batdorf, Harrisburg; vice-president, Allentown district, Herbert Keller, Allentown; Harrisburg district, the Rev. J. D. Kistler, Lebanon; Reading district, A. D. Killeffer, Philadelphia; recording secretary, Miss Lottie Briggs, Wilkes-Barre; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. L. Burger, Philadelphia; treasurer, E. J. Rapp, Allentown; junior superintendent, Miss Anna Dickinson, Mohnton; assistant superintendents, Allentown district, Miss Cora I. Kittle, Allentown; Harrisburg district, Miss Maude Newcomer, Harrisburg; Reading district, Miss Rosa Cristman, Reading; press committee, E. S. Schilling, Harrisburg; good citizenship, the Rev. M. L. Burger, Philadelphia.

DAILY JOURNAL AT CONVENTION

Printing a daily edition of one of the largest trade journals in the country was a feature of the street railway convention, the Electric Railway Journal of New York being the enterprising publication which is doing it, says the Denver News.

A staff of 18 people was brought to Denver, and the daily which is being produced is as large as the average weekly or monthly magazine. It is devoted largely to convention news. The members of the Journal staff include J. H. McGraw, president of the publication; J. M. Wakman, vice-president; J. A. Kuera, C. A. Babst, C. T. Walker, R. M. Babbitt, H. W. Blake, editor in chief; L. F. Gould, W. E. Keiley, Rodney Hitt, F. Nicholas, Walter Jackson, E. J. Hunt, H. E. Hopkins, Misses Murray and Phelps.

NEW COUNTERFEIT FIVE DOLLAR BILL

WASHINGTON—A new counterfeit \$5 silver certificate has appeared in Michigan and other places and the secret service has issued a warning to the public.

The counterfeit bears the Indian head and is of the series of 1890, has the signature of United States Treasurer Treat and Register Vernon and is described as having check letter "B," face plate number 1242 and a plate number 802. The treasury number is "D47061848."

ARMY AND NAVY Y. M. C. A. GIFT

Unnamed Benefactor Contributes
Quarter of a Million
Dollars for a New Building
at Newport, R. I.

The army and navy committee of the Y. M. C. A. has announced the gift from a donor, who stipulates that no name shall be given until later, of \$250,000 for the erection at Newport of a building similar to the one in Brooklyn, says the Army and Navy Journal.

The committee says that the giver is a new friend who is especially interested in the Newport field. Work is to be started at an early date. The boys in the training school at Newport, as well as all other enlisted men of the United States service at the station, are to have the benefits of the building.

The committee has just leased the old Edward Everett Hale homestead in Charlestown, Mass., and will at once open headquarters there. A new building is to be erected at the League Island navy yard, and immediately afterward inspection is to be made in the Puget sound and other Pacific coast regions, it being felt that the Atlantic stations are well provided for. The next step is to take care of the Pacific side.

Within these last seven years money to the amount of \$2,500,000 has been raised, and by the committee put into buildings for the use of American blue-jackets. Four large buildings have been erected.

The total attendance in 10 years of enlisted men upon religious services has been almost 1,000,000.

NEW GRAIN LINE FOR CANADA WEST

WINNIPEG—To furnish an almost direct route between Winnipeg and Liverpool is the object of the Nelson River railroad, a newly formed company, represented by R. A. Bonnar, K. C., which will apply for incorporation at the next session of the Dominion Parliament.

With the construction of this line, Winnipeg will be separated from the European markets by a rail haul of less than three hundred miles, making it possible to ship grain from Manitoba at even a cheaper rate than from central Saskatchewan over the government's proposed line to Hudson bay.

The route map of this new company shows a proposed line from the mouth of the Nelson river, at the northern end of Lake Winnipeg, to a junction with the government's line to Hudson's bay, over which running rights will be secured, to a port on the bay.

SHIFTS CANADIAN RAILROAD ROUTES

OTTAWA—The minister of railways has approved two important changes in the route of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway. One is in the Township of Scarborough, east of Toronto. There the new route leaves the original line at Davis road, striking the Grand Trunk just above Scarborough Junction and, going under the Grand Trunk line, it hits the original route near Cherrywood and then proceeds east as originally approved. The other change approves of the construction of a line to connect the Toronto & Western with the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo line, starting west of Fruitland and continuing to near Bartonville, where the line will enter Hamilton over the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo tracks.

TEACHERS TO ASK RAISE IN SALARY

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The public school teachers of Marblehead have decided to ask for an increase in salaries, and a petition has been drawn up and signed praying that their wages be figured on a 42 or 43-week basis. About a fortnight ago the teachers were informed that under a special ruling of the school committee their earnings were to be figured on a 52-week basis.

Tomorrow evening the finance committee, consisting of Clinton A. Ferguson, Dr. Samuel Eveleth and Isaac Wyman Mason, Jr., will give the teachers a hearing on the matter.

LAY UNITARIAN CORNER SHORTLY

LYNN, Mass.—Progress on the \$100,000 church edifice of the Unitarian Society has reached a point where everything is in readiness for the setting of the corner-stone. This ceremony will take place on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 30, in the presence of local and state dignitaries.

John D. Long of Boston will spread the cement for laying the stone and among the speakers will be the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot and the Rev. Samuel B. Stewart, a former pastor of the church. The exercises will commence at 3 o'clock.

STUDENT ATTAINS UNUSUAL HONORS

SANTA CLARA, Cal.—Arthur P. McHenry, a senior from San Luis Obispo, has this semester attained the highest distinction that can come from the collegians themselves, having been elected president of the Santa Clara student body without opposition, and, in addition, having been chosen president of the class of '10.

These honors have seldom fallen to the lot of one individual in a single semester, for it seldom happens that the leader of his class is at the same time a leader on the campus.

TESTS OF THERMAL WATER FOR RADIUM SHOWS PRESENCE

WASHINGTON—Since the discovery of radium and its allied elements, with their remarkable property of emanating heat, a new factor has entered into speculations regarding the causes of local showings of heat in the earth's crust. Thermal springs and geysers are undergoing scrutiny in order to determine whether their waters contain greater amounts of radium than ordinary waters from underground sources.

The United States geological survey has just published a report under the title "Radioactivity of the Thermal Waters of Yellowstone National Park," by Herman Schlundt and Richard B. Moore, giving the results of recent tests.

The experiments were conducted chiefly from the chemist's point of view, and in this bulletin the discussion that follows the tables of quantitative results is limited to pointing out the more important characteristics and relations of the data, and comparing them with data of radioactivity in other regions of hydrothermal activity.

The authors have indicated a possible application of some of the results to a geologic question, the age of some of the spring deposits, but no systematic attempt has been made to relate the facts of radioactivity to the hydrography of the region or to the geology of the park.

Typical spring waters from all the principal basins of thermal activity were tested, and wherever gases were evolved from a spring these also were tested for their radioactive properties.

Many solids also, consisting of spring deposits, water residues, and rock samples, were examined quantitatively for the radium content. The determinations were all made by the electrical method, the apparatus and procedure for which are briefly described.

The results show that the underlying rock in the park contains radium and in some localities thorium in sufficient quantities to make the waters and gases decidedly radioactive. No tests were made to determine the presence of helium, which is a constituent of the gas escaping from several of the more active European springs.

An interesting application of the results is made by the authors in an estimate of the age of the oldest spring deposits in the park by a comparison of their radioactivity with that of the most recent deposits. A given quantity of radium, separated from its parent uranium, loses, according to recent determinations, one-half its activity in 2600 years. On this basis the age of certain deposits that are overlain by glacial boulders is determined to be about 20,000 years.

The problem arises as to what extent the radium caused the continued hydrothermal activity in Yellowstone park, by affecting the rate of cooling of the rocks. No calculations were attempted in this direction, owing to lack of data regarding the volume of water discharged by the springs. From all considerations, however, the authors conclude that no more than one per cent of the heat required for hydrothermal action can be ascribed to the radium content of the rock.

PREPARE FOR NEW COLORADO CANAL

Boston (Mass.) Men Start
Company That Is to Spend
Millions to Irrigate Seven-
ty-seven Thousand Acres.

PUEBLO, Col.—The recently organized Pueblo-Rocky Ford Irrigation Company, which took over the rights of the old Orlando Irrigation Company, has filed with the county clerk an amended map of Orlando canal number five.

The construction of the canal will cost \$285,000, and it will irrigate 77,000 acres, taking water from the Luerfano river. The ditch will be 172,087 feet long, will be 50 feet wide, and will have a capacity of 600 cubic feet of water per second.

The irrigation company was organized by men who are interested in the Anderson Hydraulic Construction Company of Boston. Their engineers recently decided to invest in the project, of which the building of the Orlando canal number five is only a small part.

The company expects to begin work at once on its reservoirs and ditches, and will spend millions of dollars in southern Colorado before it is through. The company recently purchased a large tract of state land, paying \$12.50 an acre.

At Railway Terminals

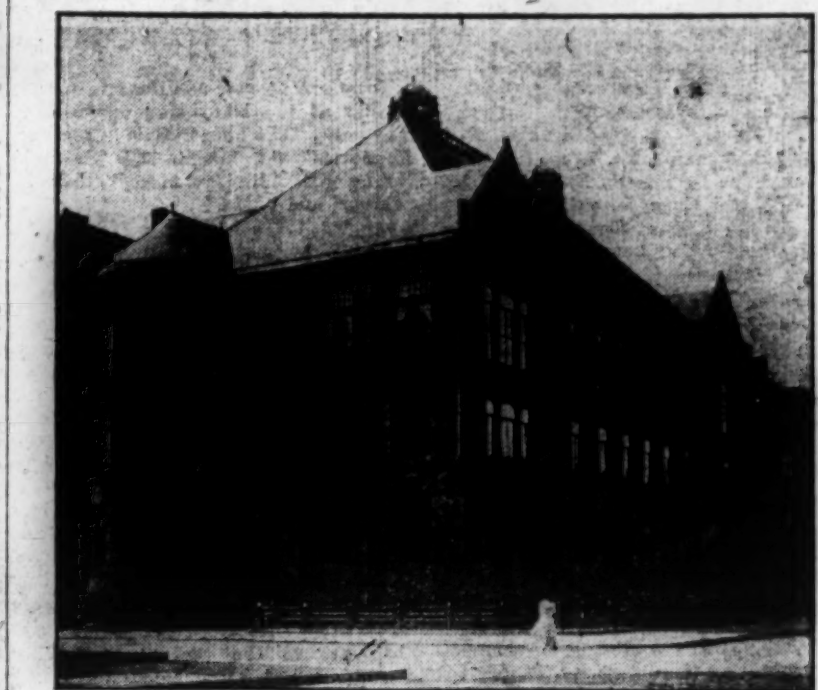
The railway branch of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday commenced the annual gospel services at Haverhill, Mass. For the accommodation of the Boston members and their families the Boston & Maine road furnished a 12-car special train.

Charles F. Bacon, supervisor of signals for the Boston Terminal Company, left yesterday for Louisville to attend the Railway Signal Association's annual convention. Before returning to Boston Mr. Bacon will visit the large terminals in several other cities in the interests of the company.

The Boston & Maine road will bring a large party of excursionists from the White Mountain district to Boston today.

Joseph I. Thom, second track train director at tower 1, South station, is spending his vacation at his old home in Salem, N. H.

Normal Art School Boon to State



MASSACHUSETTS NORMAL ART SCHOOL.
Sited at Newbury and Exeter streets, Boston, it provides free practical instruction to bona fide residents of the commonwealth.

THE Massachusetts Normal Art school in Boston presents an opportunity for advancement of a wide and far-reaching benefit to students interested in art resident in Massachusetts who are not able to pursue their studies on account of the prohibitive expense of instruction but who may possess the required attainments.

The school, which is located on the corner of Newbury and Exeter streets, has just commenced its thirty-seventh year. A resolution was passed by the Legislature in 1873 establishing a state normal art school to provide for the want of competent teachers realized soon after instruction in drawing had been made obligatory in the public day school.

The enrollment of this increasingly popular school for this year is more than 300, of which number only four or five are from without this state. Several late applicants have already been turned away. During the summer, Principal George H. Bartlett received a great many inquiries about the requirements and the courses offered.

Candidates must be over 16 years old, must bring a certificate of moral character from some well-known person in the town where they reside and must present a high school diploma or its equivalent. Candidates coming from high schools which are on the certificate list of the New England college entrance examination board or which are approved by the board of education for the purpose may be admitted without examination in any subject required for admission in which they have attained a standing of B, or 80 per cent.

Great importance, however, is attached

to a special examination in drawing, including light and shade from objects, cast or ornament, and details of the antique. Tuition is free to pupils residing in the state and intending to teach in the public schools, but those from without the state are charged a fee of \$50 for each half year or term.

There are five courses of instruction which are electric and require four years' study, and there are two special courses, of two and three years respectively, which are only open to those who are taking one of the regular art courses and have attained marked skill in representative drawing, and they must pass a test examination. The first elective course is in drawing, painting and composition; the second course takes up modeling and design in the round; the third includes constructive arts and design; the fourth teaches decorative and applied design; the fifth embraces the teaching of drawing in the public schools and methods of supervision; the special two years' course is for the study of representative detailed drawing for reproduction by chemical engraving; and the three years' course is for the technical study of the art of lithography.

Several exhibitions of the students' work are given during the school year, which extends from Oct. 1 to the last of June, and many representative exhibits have been shown at the various fairs and expositions in this country. Considerable genius and latent talent has been developed, as shown by the execution during the school terms and the attainments of the students after they graduate. The work of this school is certainly praiseworthy and of a high order.

ARGUE FOR CITY PLANS TONIGHT

Economic Club to Hear Both
Projects Discussed—Other
Single and Debating Dates
Have Been Decided On.

George A. O. Ernst and Speaker Joseph Walker will discuss plan 2 at a meeting of the Economic Club at the American house this evening. The merits of plan 1 will be presented by ex-Mayor Edwin U. Curtis and Senator W. Prentiss Parker. George B. Nutter will also tonight address a rally in St. Mary's Episcopal church, Uphams Corner, advocating plan 2.

Other charter rallies have been arranged for this week. J. Fred Lockett will speak for plan 2 at the First Baptist church, Commonwealth avenue and Clarendon street, Tuesday evening. Thursday evening John Daniels will speak for the second plan at a meeting in St. Augustine and St. Martin's church, Lenox street. It is expected that ex-Gov. John L. Bates will speak on the same plan at a ward 12 Republican club meeting.

Thursday evening the two plans will be discussed at the Boston City Club, John R. Murphy of Charlestown and George A. O. Ernst championing plan 2, and John P. Leahy and W. T. A. Fitzgerald speaking for plan 1.

COLORADO PEACH CROP PROFITABLE

GRAND JUNCTION, Col.—The Grand valley peach and pear movement is about over and the returns from the sales in the eastern markets are now pouring in and are surpassing the most sanguine expectations.

Sixty-seven carloads from Palisade, of which 64 were Elberta peaches, handled by the Grand Junction Fruit Growers Association, brought \$90,943.10 net to the growers and the money has been distributed. The net average on the Elberta was: Extra, 84 cents; fancy, 78 cents. Another lot of eight cars of Elberta brought \$7651.30, almost an even \$1000 a car. On Bartlett pears, the net returns have been received as high as \$227 a box.

UNION LABOR OPPOSES LIST.

The political campaign committee of the Boston Central Labor Union has prepared a list of present candidates for public office whom it considers unfair to the interests of labor which it presented at a meeting held Sunday. This list includes Eben S. Draper, candidate for Governor, and W. Prentiss Parker and Lewis Burnham, candidate for senator.

FORT REVERE GIVEN UP BY GOVERNMENT AS ARTILLERY POST

Ft. Revere in Boston harbor is to be abandoned as an artillery post, because, it is said, of interference with big gun practice through continuous complaints of nearby residents.

Continual jarring and even smashing of windows by the concussion of the great coast defense rifles have kept the summer residents of the locality in a perpetual state of complaint. The target schedule has been cut so much that it was interfering greatly with the schooling of the men and acting against general efficiency. Hence, it is said, the step to abandon the post.

Maj. William C. Davis, the present commanding officer, is soon to take command of Ft. Strong, and two companies of coast artillery now there are destined for stations in Boston harbor. One company will move from Ft. Revere to Ft. Andrews within a month. The other company will leave Revere a few weeks later for either Ft. Andrews or Strong.

Maj. Oscar I. Straub, the present commanding officer at Ft. Strong, will go to St. Louis on recruiting duty.

EL PASO INVITES MASONIC OFFICER

CONCORD, N. H.—Frank D. Woodbury of this city, grand recorder of the Masonic grand bodies of this state, is in receipt of the following invitation:

"The presidents of the United States of America and the United States of Mexico having selected this city and the adjoining city of Juarez, Mex., as their meeting place, the city of El Paso, through its mayor and city council, requests the honor of your presence to assist in the reception of President Porfirio Diaz and President William Howard Taft on Saturday, Oct. 16, 1909."

SOUTHERN PINE AFLOAT FOR MAINE

PORTLAND, Me.—Nearly 3,000,000 feet of Southern pine and cypress lumber is now on the way to Portland on board five vessels, four of which with 2,000,000 feet on board, are consigned to the Wilson Irwin Lumber Company, while the fifth, the four-master schooner Edwin R. Hunt, has a cargo of over 800,000 feet of ties and lumber for the Grand Trunk Railway System, the latter to be used in the rebuilding of the new sheds.

TRANSPORTABLE AIRSHIP SHED.

ST. PETERSBURG—The Russian government has just ordered from a leading English firm a transportable shed for steerable airships. This shed is to be 234 feet in length, 65 feet in height, and 46 feet in width, and it is to be built with bolts and screws, so that 100 soldiers may be able to put it up within eight hours at the most and to take it down in two hours.

NOTED EDUCATOR TO SPEAK.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The negro problem will be discussed by Booker T. Washington in an address before the Worcester Congregational Club in the Y. M. C. A. building tonight. Tomorrow afternoon Mr. Washington will address the Ladies Missionary Society in the Plymouth Congregational church.

KINGS DAUGHTERS TO MEET.

The twenty-second annual convention of the Norfolk County Association of the Kings Daughters and Sons will be held in the First Unitarian church, Quincy, Thursday. There will be two sessions. Lunch will be served by the Charitable Tens Circle.

MAINE'S VACATION HOMES COST FORTY MILLION DOLLARS

Committee of Investigation
Finds That About Three
Fourths of This Amount Is
Owned by Outsiders.

INVENTORY IS MADE

AUGUSTA, Me.—An inventory of the summer homes, hotels and camps in this state, made by the state in accordance with a resolve passed at the last Legislature, shows that the property used for summer residential and vacation purposes represents a total investment of about \$40,000,000. Of this considerable sum the property owned by persons outside the state amounts to about \$30,000,000.

The commission which collected the information during the summer found that in the settled part of the state there were 5067 cottages owned by persons from other states and are valued on the assessors' books at \$10,162,083.

While the investigation as ordered by the Legislature included only the gathering of information on summer cottages owned by non-residents of the state, it was deemed advisable to include summer property owned by residents. This information shows 4650 cottages, with a taxable valuation of \$3,109,473, and 620 summer hotels with a taxable valuation of \$2,235,075.

This makes a total of 10,367 summer homes and hotels in the state, at a total taxable valuation of \$15,506,631. In addition to these statistics, there are on the wild lands 132 chubhouses and camps, valued at \$677,960.

As the assessors in the different cities and towns usually tax property on little over half its actual valuation, especially in the case of property used exclusively for summer purposes, and as the furnishings in a great many cases exceed the value of the house, it is estimated that the aggregate of real value of the Maine summer property reaches about \$40,000,000.

HAMBURG HARBOR EXTENSION PLANS

Project of German City Will
Be Shortly Begun—Arouses
Interest in New York as
Example to America.

NEW YORK—The plans for harbor extension in Hamburg, Ger., reports of which have reached New York from various sources, are arousing interest here in view of the general movement toward similar improvements among American seaboard cities. The port authorities of Hamburg will shortly begin work to include five new basins for merchant ships and covering altogether an area of five kilometers long by 300 meters broad.

The first instalment of money for the new works, \$1,125,000, has been allotted. The construction will take three years to complete and will raise the number of available basins from 23 to 28.

Under treaty with Prussia, the free city of Hamburg has acquired the right of carrying out these works outside the limit of its own territory, on the island of Finkenwaelder on the left bank of the Kohlbrand branch of the river Elbe.

MAJOR CUTLER RETIRES.

Maj. Charles H. Cutler, the senior major of the eighth infantry, M. V. M., has been retired by the Governor with the rank of lieutenant colonel, after nearly 40 years honorable service in the militia.

A CONVENIENCE WHILE AUTOMOBILING



IN AUTOMOBILING, as in all other things,
you must always be ready to meet the emergen-
cies.

If something goes wrong or breaks in the running mechanism of your car, the quickest way to reach a garage is by TELEPHONE.

Then, too, if you're on a trip and want to order a dinner, arrange for the night, find out about the road ahead, or send back some word you forgot to say in starting, a Blue Bell Sign by the roadside assures you that there is a telephone nearby—that will connect you with any possible point in the great Bell System.



NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE
AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Every Bell Telephone is the Centre of the System.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

CANNING PEACHES.

Peaches are still in the market and to be had at reasonable prices. The following recipes are from the New Haven Leader:

For canning peaches allow to every 8 quarts 2 pounds sugar and 3 quarts water. Make a syrup, stirring until the sugar is dissolved. As soon as it boils skim carefully. Meanwhile, having peeled the peaches, pack in glass jars, making sure before you begin that your rubbers are new and the tops of the cans perfect. Settle the fruit as much as possible as you pack by shaking the jar. Fill the hot jars with the boiling syrup. It will require about a pint to each quart jar. Adjust the glass top half way over the jar, but do not put on the rubber. Set the jars in the oven in shallow pans half filled with boiling water. Close the oven door (and the oven should be only moderately warm) and cook the fruit 15 minutes. Take from the oven, having adjusted the rubbers, fill each jar in turn with the boiling syrup, which should have been kept hot on the back of the stove. Fill so full that the scalding liquid runs over, then put on the top and wipe and seal. Set the cans on a board or thickly folded paper out of a draught until cooled, when you can probably tighten the top still more. This syrup does not make the fruit very sweet. If you prefer to have it sweeter, increase the proportion of sugar. Peaches put up in this way in the cans look better than where they are cooked in a kettle, then dipped into the can. When the peaches are large they must be cut in halves, but leave some of the pits in for flavor.

PRESERVED PEACHES.

For preserving peaches allow three quarters of a pound of sugar and a cup of water to every pound of fruit. Peel the peaches, saving the skins if the fruit is fine, to use in marmalade or peach syrup. Cut the peaches in halves, if large, but save the pits. If you do not wish to put them in the preserves, crack them, cover with cold water and strain gently for about half an hour to extract their flavor, then use in place of the clear water in making the syrup. Now you may pack the peeled and halved peaches in cans, as for canning, fill with the scalding rich syrup and cook before sealing; or having skinned the syrup, drop in the fruit, a layer at a time, and boil until the peaches are transparent and tender. Take out carefully, pack into jars, boil the syrup until thick and clear, then strain over the fruit.

IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.

The time has passed when the well-groomed man depends upon the services of the barber for his daily shave. The convenient use of the safety razor is largely responsible for this change in the program which has obliterated the long waits in the barber shop and solved the Sunday shaving problem. There has been, however, the complaint that the use of the safety razor necessitates the constant buying of new, sharp blades for a satisfactory shave, but this problem against its use has been entirely overcome by two inventions now on the market and which have grown into remarkable popularity—the Fleming razor stropper and honer. By the use of these devices old blades may be kept constantly in a state guaranteed to give a clean and expeditious shave, with no annoyance or hard labor on the part of the one who manipulates them. The Fleming Sales Company of 253 Broadway, New York, the manufacturers of these labor-saving and economic inventions, upon the receipt of \$2 will send the Fleming stropper and honer by mail to any address. The use of these articles applies to the old style of razor as well as to the modern safety.

Smythe, the exclusive tailor of ladies' suits and gowns at 687 Boylston street, has announced a special fall offer which consists of a suit to be selected from a wide variety of chevrons for \$85 or made of handsome black broadcloth for \$95. This special offer includes a silk drop-skirt and satin linings in the coat. The garments coming from this shop have the air of severe but elegant style so much to be desired in a tailor-made garment.

A notable display is that of the Jordan Marsh Company in its department of men's and youths' clothing, which includes a showing of the best productions of the leading London and American makers of stylish suits and overcoats, all of which embody a high type of quality, fit and style. These garments are of such a nature as to appeal thoroughly to the fastidious dresser. Another special feature of the fall sale of this big concern is an exceptionally complete stock of high grade shoes for men, and in the line of haberdashery and underwear the stock this year is even more extensive than in previous years; in fact, everything pertaining to the comfort and adornment of man in the line of apparel may be obtained in this long established and reliable store.

If contemplating the purchase of a safe, let the shopper visit the Mosler Company at 51 Sudbury street, where one will find a large stock of such articles, both for the office and home, from which to make a selection.

The lover of the antique in furniture and table furnishings will be interested in visiting Spalding's shop at 314 Boylston street. There he will find some strikingly beautiful types of furniture, rare old Sheffield trays and a fascinating collection of old china.

An admirable place to visit for the purchase of a pair of woman's high grade boots, at a greatly reduced price, is the Weber Sample Shoe Outlet at 564 Washington street. This firm handles samples and countermands from the leading manufacturers of the country.

Every spring and fall the kitchen should be given a thorough inspection and a list made out of the necessary furnishings needed to replace those which are worn out or defective. In making the selection of new furnishings the shopper will profit if she visits the store of F. A. Walker & Co., in Scollay square.

The East India House, conducted by Davis & Co., at 373 Boylston street, is showing an attractive assortment of velvet dresses for little girls and small boys. The material of these frocks comes in such beautiful shades that it cannot but appeal to parents who care to have their children artistically dressed.

The hardware firm of J. B. Hunter & Co., of 60 Summer street, is selling to mail order customers only a superior line of 75 cent warranted scissors at 50 cents a pair. This sale is on till the first of the coming year.

One of the most extensive lines of handsome winter fur coats and sets of scarfs and mufflers ever seen in Boston is being displayed at Small's popular store on Washington street. In this stock are sets of eastern mink, pointed fox, black lynx, Russian coney and many other stylish furs.

Francis A. Place's studio of photographic portraits is an interesting place to visit in the Berkeley building. The work emanating from this artistic studio is of a high order of excellence.

For distinctively hand-wrought silverware and exclusively designed jewelry the shopper should consult George J. Hunt at his new shop to be opened on Oct. 18, in the Berkeley building.

Maynard & Potter, Incorporated, of 416 Boylston street, are displaying at their counters one of the most conservative and artistic lines of sterling silver to be found in the East. Their stock includes chests of silver, tea services, bowls of all sizes and countless novelties of the silversmith's art.

Miss Shirley, whose parlors are in room 515, at 420 Boylston street, enjoys the patronage of many of the best-known Boston society women. The work done by Miss Shirley in the line of manicuring, shampooing and Marcel wave is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Oppenheim, Collins & Co. are offering some notable examples in the line of tailored fall suits at the small sum of \$29.75, which is recognized by experienced shoppers as a significantly attractive offer, considering as they all do the high reputation for merit that this firm enjoys.

Handsome patterns in all grades of linoleum will be found at the long favorably known carpet and rug house of the John H. Pray & Sons Co., whose number is 646-658 Washington street. These linoleums are marked at prices from 50 cents to \$2 a yard.

Some charming waists in taffeta, mesaline and satin, and tailored waists in linen are to be found at the new store of the Crawford-Plummer Company at 531 Washington street. The coat and fur departments of this well-known store are full of handsome winter garments.

At prices ranging from \$40 to \$300, the shopper will find in the store of the E. T. Slattery Company, on Tremont street, opposite the Common, a very attractive line of opera gowns, evening gowns, matinee, dinner and house gowns, and dancing and party frocks for young girls. About all of these beautiful models there is that distinctive touch of individuality so much to be desired.

Chandler's big fall opening of beautiful imported and American merchandise is attracting thousands of long-time customers and a host of new ones. The line of French millinery carried by this firm is artistic in the extreme and very comprehensive as to price, the pattern hats being marked from \$10 to \$150. This week's special sales at this house include one of women's suits and dresses and one of choice imported rugs at bargain prices.

NEW BOAT LINES TO FILE PAPERS

AUGUSTA, Me.—The certificate of incorporation of the Metropolitan Steamship Lines, organized under the Maine law, will be filed today.

The company is to take over the business of the Metropolitan Steamship Company, sold to J. W. McKinnon at Boston last Friday. The capital stock is placed at \$3,000,000.

Charles W. Morse of New York is the president, J. W. McKinnon of Chicago is the vice-president and C. Carrington of New York is the treasurer.

CANONCHET MANSION BURNS. NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—"Canonchet," the home of former Gov. William Sprague and one of the most beautiful estates in Rhode Island, was destroyed by fire early today, with all its contents. The total loss is about \$500,000, on which there is no insurance. Mr. Sprague sold the house some time ago, but still occupied it.

LOCKOUT CONTINUES IN SWEDEN. STOCKHOLM.—The prolongation of the labor struggle, which began as a general strike, has now resolved itself into practically a lockout of about 60,000 workmen. The government has made repeated attempts to arrange for some form of settlement.

SYMPHONY CONCERT.

BOSTON Symphony Orchestra, Max Fiedler conductor; program of the first concert, Saturday evening, Oct. 9:

Beethoven, overture, "The Dedication of the House," op. 124; Brahms, Symphony in D major, No. 2, op. 73; Saint-Saens, "The Drummer's Betrothed," ballad of Victor Hugo, for voice and orchestra, op. 82; Richard Strauss, tone poem, "Don Juan" (after Lenau), op. 20. Songs with orchestra: Liszt, "Lorelei"; Brahms, "Sapphic Ode"; Schubert, "The Almighty"; soloist, Mme. Louise Homer.

Mr. Fiedler began his second year of Symphony conductorship, as he began his first, by performing works of Beethoven, Brahms and Strauss; and in the program both of last year and of this year the most important number was a Brahms symphony. At the opening concert of the fall of 1908, Mr. Fiedler expected from his men in their performance of the Symphony in C minor, No. 1, a unified interpretation; there was one main thought in the work and the playing must nowhere lay stress on secondary things to the blurring of this main thought. At the outset Mr. Fiedler succeeded in making his purposes clear, but he had to wait until some of the great programs of the winter were given to get these purposes perfectly carried out.

At the first concert this year, the concert which gave a sort of formal prelude to the Boston music season, Mr. Fiedler took up the Brahms Symphony No. 2, and got the work which he desired from his men and the appreciation which he desired from his audience with almost routine ease. The Symphony No. 2, which Brahms had the good fortune to compose without anywhere getting into one of his overbearing moods, put Mr. Fiedler and his audience on terms of close understanding. And incidentally it made them aware that since last spring something has happened in the orchestra to affect its tonal color. It was announced a month ago that Mr. Fiedler had appointed a new horn player to fill a vacancy caused by a resignation. The new member of the orchestra took part in the performance of Saturday evening, and for all the every-day purposes of the concert his work in the Symphony of Brahms was a sufficient test of his powers. Mr. Wendler, the new first horn, had no distinct solo part by which his tone could be judged, but the influence of his playing on the general blend of the wind instrument colors was unmistakable. His tone is of the utmost purity and of constant quality. It has a brilliancy which makes the adjectives "melancholy" and "brooding," which are commonly used to describe horn melodies, seem a little inapt.

Mme. Homer was a mezzo-soprano when she sang Liszt, and a contralto when she sang Brahms. Her good judgment prompted her to give her performance variety by singing the song of the latter composer in the English translation. Both in her songs and in the French ballad she showed herself a peculiarly appropriate artist for work on the concert stage. The good effect of her singing was no doubt due in part to her choice of program. She left out opera altogether, and to avoid the effect of blankness which piano accompaniments invariably cause when they succeed orchestra music, she chose, with good judgment again, a group of songs having accompaniments adapted for orchestra.

At the Handel and Haydn rehearsal Sunday evening a committee of nine was appointed to plan and arrange the exhibit which the society has been invited to make in the "1915 exposition" at the old Art Museum. The display as it has been roughly sketched will consist of charts giving data of the progress of the society from the time of its foundation to the present, programs of concerts, interesting books, pictures, records and keepsakes, which members own or which have been handed down to the librarian and the secretary. The Handel and Haydn Society have hastened to associate themselves with the "1915 movement" for the particular reason that their own centennial falls on the year which has been set as an ideal date for Boston.

The chairman of the 1915 committee is the president of the society, William F. Bradbury; the other members are the secretary, L. K. Storrs; the treasurer, Mr. Grant Daniels; Mrs. N. O. Whitcomb, Mrs. Johnson, Messrs. Broadhead, Bancroft, Grubill, Holmes.

PARIS.—The Metropolitan Opera of New York has recently engaged for three years Miss Elvira de Hidalgo, the celebrated light soprano of the Khedivial theater of Cairo, of the San Carlo theater at Naples and of the opera at Monte Carlo. Miss Hidalgo is but 17 years old. She made her great Parisian success in the "Barber of Seville." Her European engagements are such this year that she will be able to sing with the Metropolitan Company only in the months of March and April.

NEW YORK MUSICAL LETTER. NEW YORK.—The season for concerts has now opened in New York. David Bispham gave his first recital in Carnegie hall Sunday afternoon, his rendering of the several numbers of the program being fully up to his usual standard.

Dr. Ludwig Wullner's only recital this autumn is announced for next Saturday afternoon in Carnegie hall. The German baritone will be heard in songs of Wolf, Schubert, Brahms, Schumann, Wolf, Posa, Sinding, Berger and Richard Strauss. Many of the songs selected are new to Dr. Wullner's programs here, but the list includes two of the most popular heard last season—Sinding's setting of Heine's dramatic "Ein Weil" and Strauss' "Cacilie." Mr. Conrad Bos, whose piano accompaniments contributed so much last season to the excellence of

Dr. Wullner's recitals, will again appear as pianist.

There are no new additions to the repertory at the Manhattan opera house this week. The bills include "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," "Tales of Hoffmann," "Il Trovatore," "Louise," "Faust," and "Aida."

Gustav Mahler will sail Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm. He will begin rehearsals at once for the opening Philharmonic concert, Nov. 4 and 5. Theodore Spiering, the new concert-master, is also due shortly, and the season promises to be of utmost importance, musically.

Josef Hofmann writes in the Ladies Home Journal concerning what he calls the "curious and out-of-date superstition that music can be studied better abroad than in America."

He says, "Not fewer than five American teachers have struggled here for many a year without gaining that high recognition which they deserve. And now! Now they are in the various capitals of Europe, receiving the highest fees that were ever paid for instruction; and they receive these high fees from American students who through their studies. That the indifference of their compatriots drove these men practically out of their country proved to be of advantage to them; but how ought those to be regarded who failed to keep them here? The wrong is irreparable in that these men do not think of returning to America except as visitors. The duty of American students and lovers of good music is to see to it that such capable teachers as are still here should remain here. The mass of emigration to Europe of our music students should cease!"

The Symphony Society of New York, Walter Damrosch, conductor, in its New York concerts and concerts en tour, announces a program of more than usually extensive dimensions. The total of 175 concerts is scheduled for the season's work, which marks the twenty-fifth year of Mr. Damrosch's activity as an orchestral conductor. Mr. Damrosch will take with him on the January anniversary tour the whole orchestra consisting of 100 players. To summarize the activities of the orchestra in New York and its vicinity this season, there will be 18 Sunday afternoon concerts at the New theater, eight Tuesday evening concerts at Carnegie hall, six young people's symphony concerts at Carnegie hall, five Friday evenings at the Brooklyn academy, five young people's symphony concerts at the same place, and four symphony concerts each in Montclair and Orange.

NEW YORK'S SCHOOL TEACHERS TO "QUIZ" SEEKERS OF OFFICE

NEW YORK.—Leaving suffragists and women who do not favor an extension of the franchise to women out of the question, there is no doubt that the women of New York city are taking a strong hand in politics this year, and if they have their way will be a strong influence in the straightening out of the municipal situation.

The announcement is forthcoming from the Interboro Association of Women Teachers that they intend to "quiz" the candidates for places on the board of estimate. The women are dissatisfied with what they think is unjust discrimination against the sex in matters relating to promotion and increase of salary.

Questions will therefore be submitted to each candidate, and if he does not define his position to the satisfaction of the lady instructors, their influence will be brought to bear against his election. The women have been working for four years to secure a modification of their salary roll.

At a recent reunion of the lineal descendants of John Underhill, the famous Indian fighter, in Brooklyn, members of the family from Boston, Philadelphia and the West were present. In an address Col. John Tarbess Underhill, head of the Dutch branch of the family, stated that up to date he has recorded 914 people comprising seven generations in direct line of descent from the famous Pequot Indian fighter.

Hereafter travelers arriving at this port from abroad will be greeted by customs officials wearing badges of a new design, a really handsome affair, ordered especially by Collector William Loeb. As compared with the last one, issued by Gen. E. B. Fowler, which resembled a miniature chesspiece, it reaches a broad height of artistic perfection. Another advantage, from the men's point of view, is that it is furnished them free, while they had to pay \$1.25 each for the General Fowler badge. When Mr. Loeb took office one of his first acts was to order that each man be refunded his \$1.50, saying that the government did not intend to charge any man for his badge.

The new badge is shield shaped with a spread eagle on top. In the center are 13 stars on a blue enamel field and underneath seven vertical red and white stripes. These are surrounded by the designation of the office of the wearer and his number set out in blue enamel. On the reverse is the regular customs seal.

A new department of the Bronx Park Zoo is soon to be established. Plans for a building for the accommodation of rodents and reptiles from all over the world are now being drawn. There has just arrived from Europe a consignment of creatures for the new exhibit, including jumping rats from the Sahara, English dormice, European hedgehogs, moles, rat snakes, lizards, and shorttail gophers. These have been quartered temporarily in the reptile house pending the completion of the new quarters.

SEATTLE FAIR IN LAST WEEK. SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle celebrated the last Sunday of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition with an attendance of 30,213, bringing the total attendance since the fair opened up to 3,555,520. There remain six days before the close of the fair, with Bryan day the chief attraction. The total attendance may pass the 3,750,000 mark.

LOWELL LICENSE BOARD BACK. LOWELL, Mass.—The police and license commissioners, restored to office by Judge Dana's decision, have signalled their resumption of official duties by transferring certain police officers to their former lines of work.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

REAL ESTATE NEWS

A Back Bay property situated at 371 Beacon street has been acquired by George G. Davis. Helen S. Briggs is the grantor, and the estate consists of a large four-story brick house and 2578 square feet of land, the whole valued by the assessors at \$32,000. Of this amount \$14,200 is on the land. The location is between Gloucester and Fairfield streets.

LARGE DORCHESTER TRANSFER.

An important transaction involving several apartment properties in the Matapan section of Dorchester has just been made whereby Alexander C. Chisholm has sold to Charles Matlack, treasurer of the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company several parcels in Norfolk street, which were formerly a part of the Parker estate. This sale constitutes the remainder of 17 modern houses which Mr. Chisholm erected.

The purchases were of 22, 23, 26 and 30 Lawrence road, with 569 and 571 Norfolk street, each parcel being valued for taxing purposes at \$9500 each. The structures are three-story ones and occupy about 3000 square feet in each instance.

In addition to the above properties there was sold the estate at 10 to 12 Schuyler street, near Blue Hill avenue, consisting of a two-story frame stable and 21 rooms, a large frame stable and 11,000 square feet of land, the whole rated as worth \$13,000.

As part payment Mr. Matlack has transferred to Alexander C. Chisholm a tract of 87,000 square feet of land in Clifton and Rawson roads, Brookline. There are 14 lots, finely laid out, and Mr. Chisholm will begin operations at once in constructing a number of high-class two-family frame houses. Each will contain 18 rooms with baths. They will cost above the land about \$12,000 each. The total rating on this property is \$43,000.

The property owned by Mr. Chisholm at 1326 Blue Hill avenue, junction of Lawrence road, has also been sold and the final papers put on record. It comprises a three-family frame house with modern improvements, occupying 4400 square feet of land. The price paid was \$12,000. There are 21 rooms and three bath rooms. The purchaser was Charles B. Packard, for occupancy and investment.

SALES BY BRECK'S AGENCY.

James P. Waring, formerly of Auburndale, has purchased through Breck's Real Estate Agency the well-known Wheeler estate at 111 Main street, Saugus. There are three acres of land and a splendid set of buildings, modern house, good stable and poultry houses, the whole assessed for \$8500. Mr. Waring will make improvements and occupy for a home. A.

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A Hogdon of New York city was the grantor.

Through the above agency John H. White of Boston has purchased an estate located on Elm street, Stoneham, nearly opposite the well-known Brackett estate. The property comprises a large five-apartment house of 38 rooms, with about 12,000 square feet land, the whole assessed for \$4800. The price paid was not mentioned in the deed, but was in excess of the taxed value. Mr. White buys for investment. Fred H. Fields was the grantor.

SALEM ESTATE CHANGES HANDS.

The property at 201 to 203 Lafayette street, Salem, has been sold for Dr. Philip R. Peach and Mrs. Jeannette Perkins, through William S. Felton & Co., to Max Goldberg, for improvement. There is a large double frame dwelling house, besides 38,400 square feet of land, extending back to Salem harbor, with a total assessment of \$16,500.

BRIGHTON TRANSACTION.

Frederick R. Estes and others have purchased from John H. Sullivan the property at 24 Lake street, Brighton, comprising a lot of land containing 321,203 square feet of land, and a small frame house and stable. The total assessment is \$12,500, of which amount \$10,500 is on the land.

WEST NEWTON SALE.

Through the office of Meredith & Grew the sale is reported of the dwelling, garage and about 34,000 square feet of land at 73 Berkeley street, West Newton. The place has been purchased by Frederick W. Brown of Brookline from Mrs. E. Hayward Ferry of New York.

"TECH" WILL HAVE WIRELESS SOON

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is soon to have a powerful wireless station on top of the Walker building. The establishment of this station has been brought about largely through the efforts of Edmund B. Moore and Edward H. Guilford, president and vice-president respectively of the M. I. T. wireless society, who have had the hearty cooperation of Dean Burton and Prof. Charles R. Cross of the physics department of the institute.

The apparatus will be used jointly by the physics department and the undergraduate wireless society.

AWARD CAR SHOP CONTRACT.

WORCESTER, Mass.—McIntire-Marshall Company of Pittsburg, Penn., have been awarded the contract to erect the buildings for the car plant of Osgood Bradley & Sons at Greendale.

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Stocks Sell Off Sharply in Late Trading, Closing Weak

BEARISH PRESSURE IS IN EVIDENCE IN THE STOCK MARKET

Trading Is Quiet and Volume of Business Somewhat Restricted During the Session in Wall Street Today.

COPPERS ARE HEAVY

Today's New York stock market resembled Saturday's trading to a large extent—quiet and featureless during the early sales and followed by heaviness later. The absence of news of any kind to influence prices permitted the market to pursue its natural tendency for the time being. The talk was mostly bearish before business began, although there were some who professed to believe that as the Saturday bank statement was not as bad as had been generally expected the market would show a better tone today.

There was some improvement at the opening with U. S. Steel, Missouri, Kansas & Texas and one or two other stocks making gains of a point or more, but at the end of the first hour the movement was downward. The bears laid a good deal of stress upon the money market. It was pointed out that although the rates had not advanced as much as in former years at this period money conditions were not as promising as they should be and that as the demands were becoming heavier for business needs there would not be so much for speculation, and that this condition would be reflected in the market soon.

The bulls, on the other hand, while admitting that the immediate future would probably see a somewhat lower level, contended that the man who is patient will profit by the long pull. Amalgamated Copper was weak at the start on the anticipated unfavorable report of the Copper Producers Association. After opening unchanged at 81 1/2, it declined a point in New York to 80 1/2, and dropped a point more before midday. American Smelting also was weak. It opened up at 98 and sagged off under 96. New York Central declined from 138 1/2 to 136 1/2. U. S. Steel started off 1/2 higher than Saturday's closing price at 88 1/2, and after advancing to 88 3/4 declined a point. Missouri, Kansas & Texas was an exception to the rest of the list. It opened up 1/2 at 43 1/2, gained a point and then declined a small fraction. Reading opened at 104 1/2 and dropped 1/2. Hancock was conspicuous on the steel market. It opened 1/2 higher than Saturday's closing price at 10 and rose 1/2. The copper stocks generally were heavy. Copper Range opened unchanged at 79 1/2 and declined fractionally. North Butte at 59 1/2 was up 1/2 but soon dropped a point. U. S. Smelting opened unchanged at 56 and sagged off fractionally.

There was heavy selling of New York stocks during the afternoon when a new low level for this movement was reached. At the beginning of the last hour Steel was selling under 80. Union Pacific was selling around 21. Amalgamated Copper was selling under 79. American Smelting was under 55. Reading had dropped to 100 1/2. Calumet & Arizona on the local exchange declined to 97 1/2 after opening at 100 1/2. North Butte was selling around 58. The rest of the copper shares were weak on the unfavorable report of the Copper Producers Association.

CONSTRUCTION OF MAVERICK MILLS

Weave Shed Built Entirely of Reinforced Concrete Is the First One of Kind Erected in the United States.

The contract for the construction of the weave shed of the Maverick Mills has been let and it is expected that this department of the mills will be in operation within four months from date. The Maverick Mills Company is making a new departure in the matter of construction of this building in that it will be the only weave shed in the country built entirely of reinforced concrete. A few such mills have been put up in France but this is the first one in the United States.

The floors and roofs will also be of concrete and the frame of iron and thus the building will be fireproof and will need no insurance.

The \$750,000 preferred stock which was offered about two weeks ago has all been placed. Dividends at the rate of 6 per cent on this issue begin to accumulate next July. Any time after that date the preferred stock may be converted into common for par during the following five years. All the common stock issued was taken by interests connected with the enterprise.

It is figured that the earnings on the common stock will run as high as 30 per cent per annum. The conversion privilege of the preferred stock makes it as good as the common from the speculative point of view and at the same time retains its position as an investment security.

NEW-YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Amalgamated	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Am Steel	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Am Car & Found	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am Ice Securities	25	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am Locomotive	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Am Locomotive	115	115	115	115
Am Smet & Co.	93	93	94 1/2	95 1/2
Am Smet & Co. pf. 112	112	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am St. Paul	60	60	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Sugar	171	171	170 1/2	170 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	143	143	141 1/2	141 1/2
Anaconda	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Atchafalpa	121 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	135 1/2	135 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Balt & Ohio	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Brooklyn Rap Tr.	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Canadian Pacific	115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Central Leather	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Ches & Ohio	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Chi & Ont	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Col Fuel & Iron	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Con Gas	143 1/2	143 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Corn Products	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Gen Products	85	85	84 1/2	84 1/2
Del & Hudson	188	188	186 1/2	186 1/2
Den & N. Grande	45	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
Erie	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Fed M & S Co.	80	80	80	80
General Electric	163 1/2	163 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Gen Nor pf.	151 1/2	151 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Gl Nor pf.	81	81	79 1/2	79 1/2
Illinois Central	151 1/2	151 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Illinois Steel	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Kansas City S. & M.	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Kansas & Texas	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Louis & Nash	151 1/2	151 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Missouri Pacific	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
National Ld	88 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
N. R. of M. Ed pf.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
N. Y. Central	138 1/2	138 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
N. Y. H. & H.	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2
N. Y. H. & H. pf.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Norfolk & Western	152 1/2	152 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Norfolk & Western	187 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2
Ontario & Western	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Pac T & T	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Pennsylvania	147 1/2	147 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
People's Gas	115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Reading	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Reading Steel	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Rock Island	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Rock Island pf.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Sloss-Shef S. & L.	92	92	90 1/2	90 1/2
Southern Railway	130 1/2	130 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Southern Railway	30	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
St. Paul	159 1/2	159 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Texas Pacific	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Third Ave	21	21	19 1/2	19 1/2
Union Pacific	204 1/2	204 1/2	201 1/2	201 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U. S. Rubber	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
U. S. Rubber pf.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
U. S. Steel	88 1/2	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	127 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Walsh pf.	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Western Union	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Westinghouse	86	86	85 1/2	85 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS.

Stock	Open	High	Low
Am T & T	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atchafalpa	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Del & Hudson	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Den & N. Grande	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Gen Electric	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Inter-Met 4 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2
Japan 4 1/2	97	97	97
Japan 4 1/2	94	94	94
Japan 4 1/2 new	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Penn 5 1/2	98	98 1/2	98
Penn 5 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Reading 4 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Rock Island 4 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2
Rock Island 5 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2
U. S. Steel 5 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Walsh 4 1/2	73	73	72 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Stock	Open	High	Low
3 1/2 registered	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
4 1/2 coupon	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
5 1/2 registered	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2
6 1/2 coupon	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2
7 1/2 registered	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2
8 1/2 coupon	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
9 1/2 registered	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
10 1/2 coupon	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Dist Col 3 1/2	107	107	107

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Egyptian drain for gold upon London is exceptionally heavy this year on account of the cotton crop.

The Japanese commercial ambassadors to the number of 40 will arrive in New York Tuesday to remain for a week.

Producers and dealers of copper made concessions in prices last week and secured moderate orders from consumers.

Salaried employees of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company will be reimbursed for time lost during the panic.

Lord Avebury in London is quoted as saying that English bankers believe American prosperity is on a firm foundation.

Steel mills are compelled to limit new business on account of over-crowding. The question of dock supply is becoming serious.

The National Bank of Belgium raised the discount rate on accepted bills to 3 1/2 per cent and on non-accepted bills to 4 per cent.

Berlin cables say that the new potash syndicate in an effort to recover American trade will send representatives to the United States to endeavor to effect a mutual arrangement.

It is rumored that a reorganization of the Colorado Fuel & Iron will give the control to John D. Rockefeller and associates at the annual meeting of the stockholders Oct. 18.

WATER EXPERTS HONORED.

LONDON—The members of the American National waterways commission, Senator Burton, chairman, passed the day as guests at various social functions.

THE GULF PORTS HAVE BEEN BUSY WITH SHIPPING

Galveston Shows the Largest Increase in Exports of Any, the Growth in This District Having Been Great.

INTEREST EXCITED

The growth in exports through gulf ports from \$104,000,000 in 1899 to \$410,000,000 in 1909—an increase of 112 per cent, while the Atlantic ports were increasing but 12 per cent in their exports—has resulted in many calls upon the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor for information as to the articles forming this growth and the countries to which these increased exportations were chiefly sent. Figures compiled by the bureau in response to those inquiries show that the principal articles in which the increase occurred are cotton, meats, lard, hard compounds, flour, tobacco, mineral oil, cotton-seed oil, cotton-seed oil cake, lumber, phosphates, corn, rice and naval stores (rosin, turpentine, etc.).

While the increase in corn exports through the gulf ports is less marked than in certain other articles, the lack of growth is due chiefly to a general reduction in the exports of that article from the United States rather than to any reduction in the share of the exports passing through the gulf ports. In the distribution of these increased exports from the gulf ports to the various parts of the world European countries were the chief participants, though a few articles there were marked increases in shipments to Argentina, Cuba and Panama.

Galveston shows the largest increase in exports among the customs districts under consideration. The total value of exports from Galveston in the fiscal year 1899 was \$78,500,000, and in 1909, \$189,500,000; and even these figures do not show the full growth because of the fact that a part of the area included within the Galveston district in 1899 has recently been established as a separate customs district under the title of Sabine, Tex., the exports of that new district in 1909 having been \$17,500,000, which should be considered with those of Galveston in an attempt to compare exportations in 1909 of the area within the Galveston district in 1899. This would bring the exports in 1909 of the area considered as the Galveston district in 1899 up to \$207,000,000, as against \$78,500,000 in 1899.

The growth in exports from New Orleans from \$86,750,000 in 1899 to \$145,000,000 in 1909—occurred in a wide range of articles. Cotton is by far the most important, the value of its exports from that port having been in 1899 but \$51,000,000, and in 1909, \$93,500,000.

From Mobile the exports grew from \$8,875,000 in 1899 to \$27,333,333 in 1909. The most important of the articles was raw cotton, which increased from \$4,333,333 in 1899 to \$14,500,000 in 1909.

Pearl River, Miss., shows a growth in exports from \$1,750,000 in 1899 to \$7,500,000 in 1909. This growth occurred chiefly in boards, deals, etc., which increased from \$1,000,000 value in 1899 to \$5,000,000 in 1909.

St. Marks, Fla., shows a growth in exports from less than \$4000 in 1899 to \$1,333,333 in 1909, this increase occurring in phosphates, the only article named in the \$1,369,840 worth of merchandise exported from that port in 1909.

DIVIDENDS

Directors of the Sioux Consolidated posted the usual monthly dividend of 7 cents a share, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Oct. 14.

The Lowell Electric Light Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 a share payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

The Municipal Gas Company of Albany, N. Y., has declared the regular dividend of 2 1/2 per cent payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 25.

The Federal Sugar Refining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 29.

The Grand Rapids Railway Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS. Money between the banks was quoted at 3 per cent. New York funds sold at 10 cents discount per \$1000 cash.

The exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals of the corresponding periods in 1908 as follows:

1909. 1908.

Exchanges.....\$18,993,123 \$17,067,705

Balances.....950,025 1,503,740

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of \$148,237.

MEXICO'S CROP OUTLOOK.

MEXICO CITY—The department of the interior of the federal government issued a statement to the effect that the damage to growing crops by the recent frosts amounts to about \$18,000,000.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks today:

	MINING.				Last Sale
	Open.	High.	Low.		
Adventure	6	6	6	6	
Algonquin	57	57	57	57	
Arizona Commercial	45	45	44 1/2	44 1/2	
*Atlantic	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
Bonanza	55c	55c	52c	52c	
Butte Coalition	25	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	
Calumet & Hecla	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	
Calumet & Hecla	250	260	250	250	
Centennial	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	
Consolidated Marquette	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
Copper Range	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	
Daily West	8	8	8	8	
Franklin	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	16	
Granby	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	
Greene-Chanana	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
Guamacho	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
La Salle	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	
Mass	7	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	
Mexico Con	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
Michigan	9	9 1/4	9	9 1/4	
Mohawk	60	60 1/2	60	60	
Nevada Cons	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	
North Butte	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	
Old Dominion	53	53	52	52	
Oceola	155	155	153 1/2	154	
Parrot	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	
Quincy	87	87	87	87	
Santa Fe	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Shannon	15 1/2	16	15 1/2	15 1/2	
Superior Copper	56	56	56	56	
Tamarack	65	65	65	65	
Trinity	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	
Union Copper	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	
do pf	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	
Utah Consolidated	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Utah Copper Co.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	
Winona	7 1/4	7 1/4	7	7	
LAND.					
Eastern Land	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	
East Boston Land	9 1/2	9 1/2	9	9 1/2	
RAILROADS.					
Aetchison	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	
Boston & Albany	232	232	232	232	
Boston Elevated	130	130	130	130	
Boston & Maine	149	149	149	149	
Boston Providence	300	300	300	300	
Chicago Junction	153	153	153	153	
Chicago Junction pf 118	118	118	118	118	
Fitchburg pf	131	132	131	132	
Maine Central	195	195	195	195	
N Y N H & H	170	171	170	171	
Rutland pf	37	37	35	35	
Union Pacific	205	205	202 1/2	202 1/2	
Vermont & Mass	172	172	172	172	
West End com	94	95	94 1/2	95	
West End pf	104	104	104	104	

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

BE YE PERFECT

"Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect" was one of the hard sayings of the Master. In fact it required obedience to every other command he uttered during his three years' ministry. All his instruction; all his words of encouragement and counsel, or rebuke and denunciation pointed the way to perfection, showing what must be done or must not be done in order to attain it. The complete fulfillment of what the Master taught, and demonstrated, and lived in perfection, wherein the imperfections of human existence, sin, sickness and death, are unknown.

It seems so impracticable for humanity to become perfect that these words of Jesus do not inspire the effort that would otherwise result in the attainment of the present good to be found in the path way leading to perfection. When these words are read in the light of Christian Science they have for the student a deeper meaning than they had before and it is seen that it is possible to meet the present requirements. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 254): "Imperfect mortals grasp the ultimate of spiritual perfection slowly; but to begin aright and to continue the strife of demonstrating the great problem of being, is doing much."

When Jesus commanded his hearers to be perfect he did not expect them to accomplish this great work in a day, but he did expect to impress upon them, and upon all mankind, the necessity of making the best possible effort at all times to overcome evil and demonstrate the reality and power of good. If this is done, no doubt God's requirement for the present is met and the "well done thou good and faithful servant" comes as a benediction on today's work, and inspires one to make a greater effort on the morrow. It has been said that we learn how to do by doing. If this be true then where, or when, shall one cease in the attainment of good? Is it not evident that there is no stopping place short of perfection? Then these words of Jesus, uttered in that memorable discourse on the mount, are an inspiration and not an impossible undertaking.

It is desirable at all times to have a definite object in view, and it is no less desirable to have a clearly defined course of action that will reach the desired end. Mortals must not be self-deceived. It does no good to think, or claim, that a work has been accomplished, or an end attained, if such is not the case, but it may, on the other hand, do great harm. Until one learns how to work he works more or less in the dark and there is a

feeling of uncertainty about all that he undertakes. This is just as true regarding religious activities as it is regarding those achievements which belong to the world of material sense. One reason why Christianity has not prospered in a greater degree than it has is because its adherents have not had a definite sense as to how much it was their privilege to enjoy in this world and how much they could reasonably expect to accomplish in this present time.

The student of Christian Science gains an enlarged sense of the present possibilities of Christianity and he is encouraged to strive for those things which he had formerly regarded as the unattainable. Perfection is the model before his thought. The student of this Science must keep the perfect model in thought continually and he must be consistent in his endeavor to live according to his profession. He must work out his salvation understandingly and not think to achieve results without laboring for them. Others cannot do his work for him; they may render invaluable assistance, but after all, enduring success must be the result of his own efforts.

In Christian Science the line is sharply drawn between the real and the unreal. Perfection belongs alone to the real and can never be claimed for the temporal or human sense of things. The real is eternal because it is perfect. "The things which are seen are temporal" and they are continually changing because they have not attained perfection. The student cannot claim perfection for himself. He accepts the declaration that God is perfect and that man made in God's image and likeness is perfect, but as for his present consciousness of existence he realizes that it falls far short of perfection. There is a vital difference between claiming perfection for God and His creation and claiming perfection for present human attainments. The former is scientific and enables one to overcome evil; the latter is unreasonable, inconsistent and unchristian, and makes one more than ever the victim of evil.

When the true sense of God and what He creates is gained, man will know himself as he is. This state or consciousness of existence is heaven, wherein the imperfections of earth—sin, sickness and death—disappear. The true sense of God, man and the universe come not suddenly here or hereafter, but as the light of Truth dawns upon human consciousness it dispels the illusions of sin and suffering and a higher consciousness of existence is gained. This process of purification, spiritual growth and development will continue, in more or less rapid degree, until perfection is reached, then "the former things are passed away" and the new heaven and the new earth are recognized as the eternal reality of God's creation.

"Right Side Up"

Reapin' time or sowin', of life he gets his share;
Don't know where earth's a-goin', but she's "right side up, with care!"

The sun may wilt the cotton, and bread and meat be dear,
But the old world's not forgotten,—she's "right side up, with care!"

It's still the same old story, in stormy times or fair;
She's rollin' on to glory "right side up, with care!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Why "You" Instead of "Thou"

The reason commonly given for the substitution of the second person plural for the second person singular—"you" instead of "thou"—that it originated as a fad of courtesy—may explain its origin, but its universal adoption is due to a deeper reason, namely, that the second person singular of the verb is a difficult and complicated form, while the second person plural is simple to a degree. With every principal verb in the language and with every auxiliary verb except "must," the pronoun "thou" requires a special change in the form of the verb, which is often the only break in an otherwise uniform series. In every such choice the unchanged root-form as love, can, have, do, shall, has always the right of way.—Harper's Magazine.

Friendly Counsel

Miss Grace Tabor has been saying something lately that "We of the Silly Sex," as she fraternally names us, do well to ponder. She begins frankly: "We are all silly some of the time, most of us are silly most of the time, and some of us are silly all the time. We all know it, too—about other women; but which of these is you?"

After enumerating some of our pet feminine faults, of which unreasonableness and changeableness are the lightest, and jealousy and deceit the heaviest items in her charge, she says that if we could have a complete schedule of the chief faults of our sex to serve as "a guide to self-examination" we should soon find that we who most pride ourselves on our freedom from the distinctively feminine weakness are still "very woman." She bids us find in the humorists our "Silliness Manual."

While it is a little hard to accept as the actual mirrors of ourselves the figures of fun at which we have laughed in comfort, it might prove an interesting pastime to discover whether Miss Tabor is right when she bids us "Read, mark, learn and inwardly digest all that the humorists have to say about us, whether they are good-natured or otherwise. They do not exaggerate; every word is true. We do exactly what they say we do, and we shall each find ourselves, if our eyes are open—never doubt it. If we are not one thing, we are another; if we fail not on one point, we do on another. We come in somewhere, though it may be only under the prevailing type."

The Gentleness of Emerson

In Bronson Alcott's essay on Emerson occurs a most vigorous characterization of Carlyle, in which the Concord philosopher seems to have caught the "cadence of the Caldeonian refrain" which he detects amid the "pent thunders rolling" of this "prodigiously individual willful" Abaddon. Alcott remarks upon Carlyle's respect for Emerson, saying "Him he honors and owns the better, giving him the precedence and the manners."

"Had wolves and lions seen but thee They must have paused to learn civility." The picture of Carlyle enters as a sort of foil for Emerson, whom Alcott describes thus: "He has taken discretion along as his constant attendant and ally; has shown how the gentlest temper ever deals the surest blows. His method is that of the sun against his rival for the cloak and so he is free from any madness of those who forgetting the strength of the solar rays go blustering against men's prejudices as if the wearer would run at once against the winds of opposition into their arms for shelter. What disturbs and distracts mankind more than the univocal manners that cleave man from man? Yet for his amendment letters, love, Christianity were all given."

Massachusetts' Foreign Population

Lawrence has the distinction of being the second most foreign of Massachusetts cities, with a percentage of 81.49. Fall River leads with 81.92 per cent. Lawrence has the largest percentage of foreign born, 46. But all our cities are pretty much alike. The old so-called "natives" are simply overwhelmed by the foreign flood. New "natives" will take their place; but Massachusetts will never be again in character of population what it was in the middle of the last century.—Lowell Courier-Citizen.

A Patriotic Name

On the recent anniversary of the reading of the emancipation proclamation by President Lincoln to his cabinet for the first time, a correspondent of the Cleveland Plain Dealer wrote that Mrs. T. A. Busby of South Vienna, O., has a peculiar interest in the day. She was christened with the name Emancipation Proclamation Coggeshall.

Her father, William T. Coggeshall, was an ardent patriot and friend of President Lincoln in the days of the civil war. He was greatly in favor of the emancipation and named his baby daughter accordingly. She grew up under the name "Prockie," and "Prockie" she is to this day.

SANTURCE, PORTO RICO



VILLAGE IN PORTO RICO.

Here is a glimpse of a suburb of San Juan. It is directly across the harbor from the city and many of the public officials have their homes in Santurce. It is said that a country club lately organized has its location here. This street is not the most elegant part of the town, but is thoroughly characteristic of the smaller places on the island. The boy who has left his tip-cart on the street is entering a patron's gate with one of the soft baskets of the island on his arm. Palm fronds show among the vegetation at the left, and at the right the exponents of modern ways and means which are slowly changing the character of Porto Rico are seen at work at the telegraph wires.

Thomas Nelson Page as an Educator

The Baltimore Sun, in commenting on the report that Thomas Nelson Page, the southern author, may become vice-chancellor of the University of the South, hopes that he will accept the post, and adds: "If he should consent to devote his time and talents to education, Dr. Page would be only following the example of the greatest of southern educators and the most beloved of Virginians, Robert E. Lee, who chose this as the field in which he could best serve his people. General Lee made Washington College a great institution, and his advice, his counsel and his guidance bear fruit to this day in the young men who have had an active part in the upbuilding of the South."

Railroading in the Catskills

The London Chronicle congratulates us as follows: "It is quite refreshing to find that there is, at any rate, one institution in America which does not hustle. This is the Catskill Mountain railroad, which runs from Catskill to Palenville. Whatever it may do at other times, between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m.—the official dinner hour—it does nothing! At 1 o'clock prompt the stations are closed, and the station masters, booking clerks, and porters go home to dinner, while the engine men bank up their fires and, with their colleagues the guards, retire to the side of the line to enjoy their repast. Not a wheel moves until 2 o'clock, when the train service is resumed."

New Banner of the Suffragists

The National Progressive Woman Suffrage Union believe that they already possess the right of suffrage. Their position was proclaimed to the public by means of a huge banner which was lately flung to the breeze across the street in front of their New York headquarters. The banner bears the following words: "The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the constitution give women the right of franchise. Minority report of Congress, Jan. 31, 1871. Signed by Benjamin F. Butler and William Loughbridge."—N. Y. Tribune.

Encouraging Willow Culture

The forest service of the United States agriculture department has recently harvested at one of its experimental farms a crop of 100,000 basket willow cuttings for free distribution. The government is encouraging the growing of high-grade willow rods in this country, and in the five years since the establishment of the hots at Arlington, on the Potomac, approximately 300,000 select cuttings have been distributed among farmers, with directions for planting and preparing for market.—Exchange.

O friends whose hearts still keep their prime,
Whose bright example warms and cheers,
Ye teach us how to smile at life,
And set to music all his years.

—Whittier.

Although at Annotook the sun shines constantly from April 23 until Aug. 19, nobody seems to care about making hay there.

In College With Prince William

For 60 years the Hohenzollerns have been sent to Bonn to win a degree, and it was there that Emperor William made fast friends with Von Bethmann-Hollweg, now his chancellor. The latter used to help the young sprig of royalty with his philosophical studies and there is a story of how when an examination was pending and Prince William refused to do the work laid out for him, choosing rather to go out to some rendezvous with "the corps." Von Bethmann-Hollweg closed the volume of Kant and declared that he would have nothing more to do with the metaphysical pursuits of the future German Emperor. In a week, however, William came back and promised to behave himself and from this period dates a long and growing intimacy, says Current Literature. It was at Prince William's advice that his college chum took the civil service examinations, and the rapid rise of the new chancellor is explained by William's constancy to his friends. Figaro says that nothing could better prove the irresistible blandness of the Herr Doktor than his complete conquest of so radical and fretful a spirit as Mr. Lloyd George. "The German is a bureaucrat, indisposed to let the Prussian workman have the franchise," yet the radical David Lloyd-George went back to Wales declaring that no one could meet the Herr Doktor and not love him.

One of the Dutch Colonists

One of the Dutch colonists to whom New York state owed much was Stephen van Rensselaer, known in youth as the boy patron. He became a statesman and soldier, state senator and member of the United States Congress, a major-general in the war of 1812, one of the original projectors of the Erie canal in central New York, which connects the Hudson with the Great lakes system. He was also founder of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y. No act of his life, says E. S. Brooks, telling the story, became him better than the spirit in which as a boy he accepted the great change—the revolution—that made the great lord patron of half a million acres the plain untitled citizen of a free republic.

A calm, restful temper grows as self is learning to lose itself in God. Such grace tells gradually on the daily life: even the minutest detail may be brought under the power of God, and carried out in unison with him.—Selected.

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PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Boston, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science
Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL

PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00

Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all news-stands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department. The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2092 and 2093, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 510, Orchestra Building, 168 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

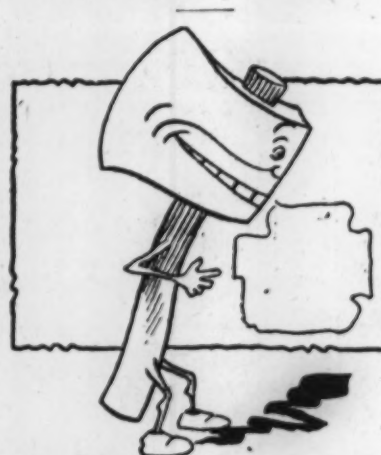
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Children's Department

A Quaint Fire Blower

The use of water in encouraging a failing fire is something that seems very strange at first glance. Yet it is said that the people of Thibet have known for ages what our civilization has only lately discovered, that steam may be used in the production of flame. Water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen and in the form of steam these gases are easily separated and burned. Popular Mechanics shows a curious "steam fire-blower" from Thibet. The vessel is a very quaint representation of a bird with a long bill. It may be heated and the bill placed in water. As the vessel cools a vacuum occurs inside and water is drawn in. The vessel may then be placed on a newly kindled or nearly extinguished fire, steam is soon generated and coming out of the spout in a jet blows up a brisk flame.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What flower?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Spruce

The Thirty-Second Passenger

The thirty-second passenger boarded the street car and paid his fare. When the conductor rang up this fare, the new passenger peered up at the fare register a moment, then turned to the man next to him:

"Did you see what he did?"

"No; what?"

"I gave him a nickel and he rang up 32 cents."—Sunday Magazine.

Italian Savants and Peary's Record

A mistake of one stroke in one letter vitiates the effort of the Italian astronomer Francesco Facia da Schio to prove by calculations that Peary did not reach the pole. Under the impression that the explorer had taken an observation of the moon on April 6, through a break in the clouds, showing latitude 89 degrees 57 minutes, or three miles from the pole, Signor Facia da Schio, according to the New York Herald's correspondent at Rome, proved in his Bergamo observatory that on that date the moon was below the horizon so near the pole. The Tribuna of Rome promptly found confirmation from Professor Zappa of the observatory of the University of Rome, who verified these figures, and declared that while Peary might possibly have beaten the record of the Duke of Abruzzi, he could not have reached the pole. It is to be feared that Italy, in view of such eminent authority, is setting Mr. Peary down as a nature faker. But if as much care had been given to the documents as to sines, cosines and tangents, it would have been discovered that the explorer referred not to "luna," but to "mezzogiorno." A noon observation looks in English much like a moon observation, but the sense is appreciably different. It is a pity to have so much learning and labor wasted.—Springfield Republican.

Millions Paid for Water

At the foot of a deep gorge in the Rockies the Gunnison river had been running for centuries. A granite wall six miles through separated it from the alkali plains of the Uncompahgre valley. That six-mile wall has been pierced at last by a tunnel and the waters of the Gunnison have been turned into the valley to find the old river bed again at the end of it. It has cost \$3,000,000 to construct the tunnel. As much more will be expended upon the waste lands to bring them under the influence of the water supply. The estimate is that the 147,000 acres of land thus reclaimed will be worth for farms and orchards something like \$15,000,000.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

An aspiration is a joy forever, a possession as solid as a landed estate, a fortune which we can never exhaust and which gives us year by year a revenue of pleasurable activity.—Stevenson

Close Shaving

Not content with capturing the cricket and various other championships, Australia now wants to lower about the only record that remains with us—the shaving one. A London barber named Wicks once shaved 70 men in an hour. A Melbourne one named Dennis recently took the Temperance Hall and offered to shave all comers with a view to putting London in the second place. After he had shaved 25 in 18 minutes the supply was exhausted. There were plenty of onlookers, but no more volunteers.—Exchange.

Men best show their character in trifles where they are not on their guard. It is in insignificant matters, and in the simplest habits, that we often see the boundless egotism which pays no regard to the feelings of others, and denies nothing to itself.—Schopenhauer.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

This newspaper is a member of the United Press Associations and The Associated Press and receives the full news report of each association.

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, October 11, 1909.

For Free Universities

IN DECLARING himself an advocate of freedom of thought, freedom of investigation, freedom of teaching, freedom of publication, and free tuition in the universities, President Schurman of Cornell, addressing the National Association of State Universities, of which he is president, gave expression to many views that will meet with the approval of broad-minded people. He was speaking particularly of the state university when he referred to the dangers that menaced it from political influence. Dictation from the state he regarded as fully as bad, and as tyrannical, as any other form of interference. The state university, like many other of our institutions, is on trial, and the supreme test will come when it is left to the people to decide whether, on the one hand, they are willing to tax themselves to support it, and, on the other, to impose upon themselves a self-denying ordinance to leave it severely alone, so that it may select its own members by the application of its own intellectual standards and the members thus chosen may be absolutely free to investigate, to teach and to publish whatever they believe to be the truth. "If," he said, "our people do not already possess this conception of a university, they must be educated up to it, for a university cannot flourish on any other condition."

Sound doctrine this, and equally sound, and coming closer to the heart of the entire question of free education, were President Schurman's views with relation to free tuition. In a democracy, he held, the highest education, like the lowest, should be accessible to all classes of the people, without money and without price. Because the laws governing the bequest and inheritance of property inevitably tend to create an aristocracy of wealth, it is all the more imperative "that we should fight every policy and arrangement which tends to develop an aristocracy of intellect, supported by and allied with that aristocracy of wealth." Every dollar charged for higher education, he maintained, makes for the development and consideration of such an alliance. "It is not a free choice," said Dr. Schurman, "it is the necessity laid upon them which has led the privately-endowed universities to make a charge for tuition. . . . I recognize the necessity, but it is none the less deplorable and calamitous, for these high fees are barriers which the privately-endowed universities set up against students who have little or no means to spend on education." And he added this forceful statement: "We must discover our richly gifted youth and give them all the training our universities can offer. To this end we should make their access to the university as easy as possible."

This is carrying public education to its logical conclusion. Wealth should be no passport and poverty no barrier to the best schooling the state can give its children.

THE bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor has just issued a bulletin giving an analysis of the commerce of gulf ports for the fiscal years 1899 and 1909. It contains some striking facts with relation to the growth of exports from Galveston, Mobile and other points. A summary of the facts made public in a previous report shows that this growth has amounted to an increase of no less than 112 per cent in a decade, while the increase of exports from Atlantic ports was only 12 per cent in the same time.

There has been wide curiosity to learn in what articles of commerce these increases have occurred, and the present bulletin has undertaken to satisfy it. Broadly stated, the growth seems to have extended to the exports of practically all the products of the middle West, the Southwest and the South. As indicative of what has been a general condition, it might be mentioned that in the ten years the exports of cotton at Galveston have increased from \$57,500,000 to \$116,000,000. The exports of corn from this port have also doubled in the decade.

The stories told of Sabine, Tex., a new customs district, of Mobile, Ala., of Pearl River, Miss., and of St. Marks, Key West and Pensacola, all in Florida, differ immaterially, as regards growth of exports, from that told with reference to Galveston. The exports in a majority of cases, of course, are somewhat peculiar to the section, but they also comprise, as already stated, products of a very general character, and the destinations of these are as various as those of the leading Atlantic ports.

The analysis affords a very clear insight into the great strides that the South is making in the upbuilding of a foreign commerce, and into a phase of our national prosperity that is all the more pleasing because it is due to natural and wholesome processes.

First Western River Steamboats

WHEN all is said, it was not on the Hudson but on the great rivers of the West that the steamboat reached its highest stage of usefulness and popularity in the early days. There are reasons why it did not, on the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Missouri, or on any of the tributaries of these streams, reach a stage of development as high as it did in the East, the main reason being the limitations consequent upon an uncertain and, in the upper waters particularly, a very shallow channel, through a large part of the year. But in the twenty-five years before the civil war, and for a decade or so after its close, or until the railroads had begun to take away the river traffic, the western river steamboat was something grand to look upon and something palatial, if not altogether safe, to travel in.

When the full story of the making of the West shall be written, the steamboat and the canvas-covered wagon, known familiarly as

the prairie schooner, must receive the measure of credit that is due to them as the agencies through which "the great American desert," the rolling plains and the mountains beyond the Missouri, were first peopled.

We are approaching some centennials in the history of western steamboating. In 1911 will come the hundredth anniversary of the launching of the Pittsburg, in the city from which it took its name. This vessel was built by Fulton, Livingston and Nicholas J. Roosevelt, a grand-uncle of the ex-President. After steaming down the Ohio and Mississippi it was put into commission between New Orleans and Natchez. The centenary of the launching of the New Orleans, the first steamboat to appear in the waters beyond the Alleghenies, will also occur two years hence. St. Louis—destined to be one of the greatest of the river towns—saw its first steamboat in 1817. A steamboat plowed through the muddy waters of the Missouri for the first time in 1819, and the first steamboat reached Fort Snelling in 1823.

All of these are momentous dates in the history of the Mississippi valley and the trans-Missouri country, for it was the steamboat that in later years made possible the opening and the development of the Montana mines, thereby paving the way for the settlement of the far Northwest, and it was the steamboat that provisioned the frontier forts whose protection enabled the pioneers to drive their stakes and build their shacks and dugouts in Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas.

It would be strangely out of tune with events, at a time when so much is being said and done with regard to western waterways, if the centennial anniversaries of the opening of steam navigation in western rivers should be forgotten or ignored.

EARL GREY, in a remarkable speech delivered at Calgary, said: "No other country awaits a greater destiny than Canada. Nothing prevents Canada from acquiring, in the course of time, the controlling interests in the government of the empire." A beginning is to be made with the West Indies. There are now in Toronto the members of the royal commission on closer trade relations and better trading facilities between the Dominion and the island colonies. Canada is called upon to save the West Indies to the British empire by removing the stagnation that characterizes the present regime. That this can be accomplished appears certain from the fact that the West Indian islands and Britain's possessions on the Central and South American mainland represent the economic counterpart or complement of the northern realm. If the United States has the advantage of both temperate and semi-tropical produce within its borders, Canada and the West Indies make up for their territorial separation by advantages derived from climatic extremes not possessed by this country. But Canada and the West Indies plainly belong together.

That the tropical islands should gravitate toward the United States is natural for a variety of reasons, nearly all of them of an economic character. The withdrawal of the British forces and the growing naval expansion of the United States, but above all the construction of the Panama canal, have of late added such powerful political arguments to the financial grounds that an eventual and, possibly, an early change of flags appears to many in and out of the West Indies nothing short of destiny.

That "manifest destiny," it will be remembered, did not operate in the case of Canada. And Canada, surviving it, may prevent its operation on the islands. It is Canada's first imperial venture outside its own borders, a venture that is made possible by her excellent work within those borders. In another four years, when the Panama canal is open to the world's shipping, and the West Indian islands, British Guiana and Honduras possess that great strategic importance that a glance at the map will show, Canada may be trusted to have advanced her political and economic status to the level of her new imperial task. This task can hardly be less than partnership with the United States in the defense of the canal and the consequent enlargement of the scope of the Monroe doctrine. This, from the geographical situation, the history and the prospects of both countries, seems likely to be the first step toward the fulfillment of Canada's higher mission in the world-economy of Anglo-Saxondom.

IN VIEW of the high cost of living everywhere else, and for everybody else, the students of the University of Chicago have no very strong ground for complaint because an order of steak, mushrooms and potatoes, with bread and butter thrown in, costs them twenty-five cents.

Aviation as a Business

IT is significant at once of the modern measurement of achievement along utilitarian lines, of the good common sense that is usually prevalent, and of popular acceptance of the airship as a practical machine rather than a toy, that the announcement made by the Wright brothers to the effect that they are now going out of the show business and into the business of making and selling aeroplanes, has met with no protest worth mentioning, but rather with general favor. As in the case of automobiles and motor boats, and other innovations that require a certain stimulus from advertising, public airship exhibitions will, of course, be continued, and, in all probability, will become more frequent, but they will not be for the mere purpose of entertaining the spectators, or with the view of showing off the wonderful skill and courage of the aeronaut. Rather they will be given with the end in view of calling attention to the beauties of aviation in general and to some make of aeroplane or monoplane in particular.

All this may be said with full knowledge of the pessimism that prevails in certain quarters, and even among certain aeronauts, with regard to the immediate practicability of the airship. This pessimism will be fully discounted by all who have a personal recollection of the early days of the telephone, the typewriting machine, the bicycle, the electric tram car, the electric light—which was ridiculed for its incessant flickering—the explosive engine, the automobile and the motor boat. Not a single improvement or invention of the last or the present century has escaped the doubter's head-shake. But they are all with us, and they are all working, and we wonder now why we ever wondered about them.

It will be so with the airship. It has come to stay. The steamboat is very different today from what it was when Fulton navigated his Clermont on the Hudson. The airship of a hundred years hence will very likely resemble the airship of today as the Lusitania resembles the Clermont.

Canada and the West Indies

Liga Balcanica

PRINCE ALBERT GHIKA'S Balkan league—Liga Balcanica—was solemnly inaugurated in Bucharest on the twentieth of September. In the opening speech the founder gave as its scope the intellectual and political rapprochement between Roumania, Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Greece and Albania, and, further, the maintenance of the status quo in the Balkan peninsula. This program is a notable one because it includes Albania, yet upholds Turkey in Europe. It is notable for the juncture at which it is published; and, most of all, for the personality of its author.

To call Prince Ghika picturesque might detract from the serious attention that he can claim, but it conveys the combination of scion of a great Roumanian house and pretender to the "throne" of Albania. The Ghika family is of Albanian origin and it rose to prominence in the seventeenth century when the Sublime Porte appointed George Ghika hospodar of the Danube principalities, Moldavia and Wallachia, which in the last century coalesced into Roumania. No less than eight members of the family ruled in either, while their descendants played a very prominent role in the emancipation of the country from Turkish rule and the setting up of modern Roumania. Prince Albert Ghika harks back to the pristine greatness of his family in the old mountain home, and proposes to do for Albania what his fathers did for Roumania. He is the chief of the Albanian national committee and he aspires to the throne of the future principality. Not long ago, when the Albanian insurrection was at its height, he was at Corfu, preparing to land on the Albanian shores at the first favorable moment. But he saw that the time was not ripe, and the Balkan league may be regarded as the outcome of his political readjustment.

The trend of events in Albania is far from clear. But it is not more obscure than in any other Balkan country. In fact, Balkan affairs have been complicated rather than simplified by the Turkish revolution. Relatively plain developments in Macedonia are becoming more and more tangled through new groupings among the Bulgars. Union with Bulgaria is no longer the great watchword; autonomy of various degrees is now advocated with the same vehemence that distinguishes all Macedonian politics. Bulgaria's attitude is not easily discerned, but her agents are more active than ever. As for Greece and her propaganda, her chaotic conditions at home are duplicated in the struggle between the Porte and the patriarchate. Serbia and Montenegro seem more concerned with Austro-Hungarian Slavdom than with Turkey, and Roumania herself is profoundly concerned in the great struggle that the Roumanian inhabitants of Transylvania are preparing to force on the Magyars for recognition of their language and nationality. It is an issue in the history of Hungary that in conjunction with the impending grant of universal suffrage may equal in gravity the Magyar struggle for independence.

The Liga Balcanica, in this tumult of aspirations, appears to stand for little that is tangible. Yet there is one purpose common to all—the repulsion of the Austrian advance. As a defensive union Prince Ghika's league has a mission and it may claim a future.

THE President has seen many pleasing things in his time, but not since he saw the returns last November, it is safe to say, has he seen anything that filled him with more unalloyed rapture than sunrise in the Yosemite.

Turkish Affairs

OF THE many aspects of Turkey's constitutional problem, the most striking is surely the race and creed issue. And this issue is still determined, as under the old regime, by the historically well-grounded claim of the patriarchs to represent their nations in all matters, whether ecclesiastic, civic or economic, in their relations with the Turkish government. It is this time-honored claim of a state within the state that makes the intense rivalry of the Christian communities possible, presents a deplorably weak front to united Islam, and encourages or even forces foreign meddling with Ottoman affairs. The crisis of the Armenian as well as Greek patriarchates in Constantinople shows exactly where the constitutional regime stands on this issue.

A large number of the Young Turks are understood to be practically free-thinking and are perfectly sincere in condemning the intervention of ecclesiastics in government matters as entirely out of place in a modern state such as they would have Turkey. But this complete separation of church and state the Young Turks are not only quite unable to carry out in their own case, since Islam is a pure theocracy, but they take excellent care to avoid giving offense to orthodox Mohammedans, having learned the sharp lesson of the last revolution. As long, then, as the Sheriat remains the law of the country and the Sheikh-ul-Islam deliberates with the cabinet council the counterpoise of the Christian ecclesiastic chiefs will be maintained. No argument of the Young Turks that the Sheriat is a civil law as equitable as any of the western codes can do away with the fundamental fact that the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the religious head of the believers, is recognized as able to give a decision, by fetva, on any debated point on which his intervention is demanded.

But if no immediate solution is to be thought of, notwithstanding the nationalities conflict, after a lull, broke out afresh some time ago, this does not nullify, and should not obscure, the undoubted achievements of the Young Turk government. Since the suppression of the reactionary movement barely six months have elapsed, and yet the ministry of the interior and the finance department have been remodeled as very few governments would have dared to remodel them; 2500 employees have been dismissed or retired as inefficient or useless and replaced by the best that could be found in Macedonia and the great banking institutions. In nearly all the provinces new governors have been appointed, while a revision of grades has been carried through in the army that would simply be impossible anywhere else. Best of all, the direction of foreign affairs has so far succeeded in steering clear of "entangling alliances." That is a point which should bespeak for the new regime the especial interest of the United States, as the vast and untouched resources of the Ottoman empire should appeal more and more to American capital and enterprise.

SAN ANTONIO is going to provide the President with an order of corned beef and cabbage, but on the distinct understanding that it is not the town's general idea of hospitality.

THE gold that remains in sight in Alaska is valued at \$500,000,000. But there is a great deal of gold in Alaska that is not in sight. There always has been, for that matter.